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1988 CRIME & JUSTICE REPORT

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE PLANS AND ANALYSIS

GOVERNMENT OF THE
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
MARION BARRY, JR., MAYOR

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR

The District of Columbia, like other major cities, has experienced increasing levels of crime. This rise in crime is primarily the result of the influx of crack cocaine to the city. The presence of this insidious drug has devastating effects on the lives of those who become involved with it. Too many people in our city and across the nation have been lured into the desolation of addiction and the criminal activity associated with drugs

As we recognize these issues and problems and confront them directly, the government constantly seeks to strengthen its efforts to prevent involvement with drugs, treat and rehabilitate drug abusers, and enforce the law. The Metropolitan Police Department and other criminal justice agencies continue to work hard to reduce crime and administer justice. In spite of the drug crisis in our city, the Metropolitan Police Department has managed to keep crime at controllable levels. The District's crime rate ranks moderately when compared with other major U.S. cities.

My administration will continue to expand and increase measures to ensure the safety of the District's residents, commuters and visitors. Though I acknowledge the worsening problem of drugs and drug-related crime in the district, I remain optimistic about the commitment and ability of our government and the people of our city to work together to restore safe and healthy environments in the neighborhoods afflicted by drugs and crime. Public agencies, private and community groups and organizations, and individual citizens must demonstrate their commitment toward this end.

Marion Barry, Jr.
Mayor

MESSAGE FROM THE DIRECTOR

The Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis is pleased to present the **1988 Crime and Justice Report,** an annual publication which provides a comprehensive overview of criminal justice trends and issues in the District of Columbia. This report contains information and statistical analyses of trends in law enforcement, the courts, corrections, parole and juvenile justice. Characteristics of adult and juvenile arrestees, including drug use, and descriptions of the criminal and juvenile justice processes are also provided in this report.

The **Crime and Justice Report** is designed to provide accurate and current data and information about the District's criminal justice activities to criminal justice policy makers, practitioners and the general public. Information presented here addresses questions about types of crime reported and number of arrests, crime in particular areas of the city, and criminal justice agency expenditures and caseload sizes. Data are provided over the past five and, in some cases, ten year periods.

What these data show is that the problem of drugs in our city is all encompassing and has impacted every stage of the criminal justice system. Drug arrests have increased 23 percent since 1984 and last year accounted for 25 percent of all arrests. In 1988, 60 percent of adult arrestees and 31 percent of juvenile arrestees tested positive for at least one drug. As our arrestee population continues to grow, the court system has become overburdened. Drug law violations accounted for 52 percent of felony prosecutions compared with 34 percent in 1984. Since 1984, there has been a dramatic increase of 199 percent in drug felony convictions. Naturally, the District's correctional population, affected by these escalations, rose 10 percent since 1987, with more than half of the new inmates convicted for drug offenses.

The numbers presented in this report are, indeed, informative; but, they must do more than simply inform us. These numbers should move us to action, compel us to take an active role in addressing the chronic problem of drugs and the delinquency and crime associated with drugs. We must be cognizant of the fact that every number in this report about drugs or crime or involvement in the criminal justice system involves a person in our community. The efforts to solve the problems of drugs and crime in our city must be as wide-spread as the problems themselves. Let this report serve to not only inform readers about the state of the District's criminal justice system, but also elicit citizen involvement and community action to work with the government to address and solve the problems of our city.

Shirley A. Wilson
Director

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INTRODUCTION

This report provides a statistical overview of activities and outcomes in the different stages through which persons and/or cases are processed in the District's criminal justice system. The data are presented in an order that parallels the actual flow of cases through the criminal justice system, from reported offenses to corrections and parole. Also included are descriptions of the criminal justice and juvenile justice processes in the District.

The data, in most instances, represent five- and 10-year trends. Graphs, charts and maps appearing in this report are derived from data presented in the tables in the text and appendix sections. In addition to the statistical charts and graphs, a geographically-based analysis, which presents the location of reported offenses in the District of Columbia, is provided.

The law enforcement section of this report includes information about reported crime in the District, adult arrests, and characteristics of adult arrestees. Also included is a geographical analysis that shows the location of crime in the city.

Data pertaining to prosecutions and convictions are presented in the section on the courts. Prosecutions and convictions by offense type are also included in this section.

The corrections section of this report presents data on the average daily population of the District's correctional facilities and incarceration rates. The section on parole reports data for grants and revocations.

The section on juvenile justice includes information on juvenile arrests, prosecutions and dispositions as well as juvenile drug use.

Two new sections in this year's report are descriptions of the criminal and juvenile justice processes. These sections provide basic descriptions of the components and flow of cases for youth and adults from arrest through release back to the community.

II.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE RESOURCES

The District of Columbia government's total expenditures increased 46 percent from fiscal year (FY) 1984 to FY 1988, rising to slightly over $3.2 billion. The proportion of the District's budget spent on public safety and justice in 1988 was about 22 percent (Table 1, Figure 1).

From FY 1984 to FY 1988, Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) expenditures increased 37 percent from about $144 million to $198 million and corrections expenditures increased 74 percent during the same time period, rising from $112 million to $194 million. MPD and the Department of Corrections have consumed most of the District's criminal justice expenditures since 1984 (Table 2, Figure 2).

It should be noted that parole services were transferred from the Department of Corrections to the Board of parole in FY 1988, affecting expenditures in both of these agencies. Transfer of these services curbed increases in expenditures for corrections in FY 1988.

Figure 1
D.C. GOVERNMENT TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY AGENCY, 1988

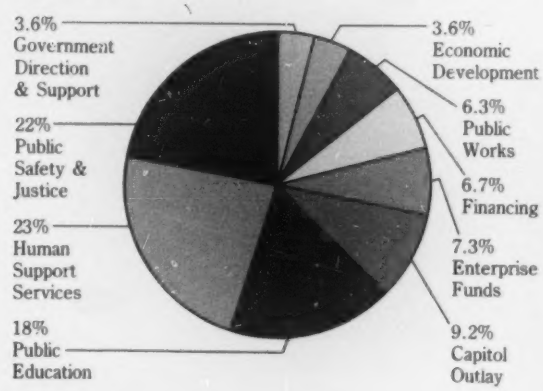


Figure 2
CRIMINAL JUSTICE EXPENDITURES BY AGENCY, 1988

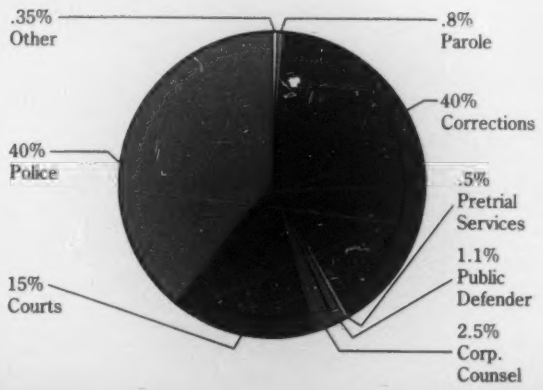


TABLE 1
District of Columbia Total Expenditures* by Agency, Fiscal Years 1984-1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Govt. Direction & Support	81,165	90,773	101,597	110,909	113,928
Economic Development	62,065	79,692	96,689	111,597	116,498
Public Safety & Justice	478,438	555,022	594,310	680,629	710,072
Public Education	472,389	490,379	515,060	544,929	588,485
Human Support Services	497,204	564,933	613,652	657,865	731,514
Public Works	169,242	191,636	196,319	198,737	215,336
Financing & Other Uses	173,558	206,832	194,786	211,308	232,931
Enterprise Funds	121,972	144,473	153,731	157,491	203,203
Capital Outlay	137,470	136,422	375,574	437,205	296,724
Total	2,193,564	2,440,363	2,840,697	3,090,779	3,208,679

*Expenditures are in thousands of dollars.

SOURCE: District of Columbia Supporting Schedules, Office of the Budget.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 2
District of Columbia Government Total* Public Safety & Justice Expenditures Fiscal Years 1984-1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Metropolitan Police Department	144,220	151,662	169,809	185,750	197,687
Police Retirement	65,070	64,011	66,888	72,670	74,512
Courts	47,285	50,398	60,426	65,512	73,544
Judicial Retirement	1,700	1,823	2,020	2,500	2,601
Corporation Counsel	6,722	8,879	9,902	10,450	12,317
Public Defender Service	4,089	4,246	4,428	4,796	5,122
Pretrial Services Agency	1,561	1,486	2,141	2,361	2,435
Corrections	112,076	136,559	164,727	185,412	194,608
Board of Parole	773	1,088	1,434	1,984	3,931
Other	992	1,259	1,397	1,136	1,711
Total	384,488	430,711	483,172	532,573	568,568

*Fire Department and Fire Department Retirement, settlements and judgements, National Guard and Office of Emergency Preparedness not included in public safety expenditures.

SOURCE: District of Columbia Supporting Schedules, Office of the Budget.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

THE CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District's criminal justice system is comprised of five basic organizational components: police, prosecution, defense, courts, and corrections. The criminal justice system is responsible for handling adults while the juvenile justice system processes youth. These major components participate in a five-stage criminal justice process:

- Detection of crime and apprehension of offenders
- Pretrial decisions and services
- Trial
- Sentencing
- Corrections or service of sentence

There are six publicly financed District agencies that have statutory responsibilities for administering the criminal justice process: Metropolitan Police Department, Pretrial Services Agency, Superior Court, Corporation Counsel, Department of Corrections, and the Board of Parole. Additionally, the Public Defender Service, an independent agency, and the United States Attorney's Office are involved in the city's criminal justice system.

The criminal justice process begins with the police who must determine the validity of a reported crime and follow by investigation, identification, and possible apprehension of suspects. The police must then decide, based upon the facts of the case, the nature of the charges to be forwarded to the prosecutor for a determination of whether or not and what to prosecute.

At the next stage, the alleged offender's pretrial status must be determined based upon the recommendation of the Pretrial Services Agency prior to arraignment in the case of alleged misdemeanors or presentment in the case of alleged felonies. Several factors are considered in the decision to release or detain a defendant. In reviewing a defendant's case, the pretrial examiner considers his ties to family and community, employment status, residency, prior record of failure to appear in court, drug abuse and criminal history, and other indicators of reliability.

In the case of arraignment, charges are presented, a plea is entered, and a trial date may be set. In the case of presentment, the arrestee is informed of the charge, counsel is appointed (if necessary), pretrial status is determined, and a date is set for a preliminary hearing (unless waived).

In felony proceedings, the pretrial stage involves a series of preliminary and Grand Jury hearings. The hearings are designed to ensure that the evidence and facts of the case presented are sufficient to establish probable cause for indictment. In a preliminary hearing, a judge determines from the evidence presented by the prosecutor if there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed. In a Grand Jury hearing, the prosecutor's evidence is reviewed and, if the evidence is sufficient, an indictment is issued. In a small percentage of cases, the Grand Jury can initiate an investigation, issue an indictment based on investigation findings, and then issue an arrest warrant. The defendant indicted under these circumstances is then arraigned and subsequently stands trial.

The prosecutor remains the key participant throughout this stage of the criminal justice process and may use some discretion until Grand Jury indictment to dismiss the case for any number of reasons. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel prosecutes juvenile cases, traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases, and civil suits to which the District government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all other criminal cases.

Before a defendant enters a plea or goes to trial, it is the obligation of the defense counsel to investigate the case and interview any witnesses.

In felony prosecution, if probable cause is established at the preliminary hearing stage, the case is bound over to the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury indicts, the case then proceeds to arraignment, where a plea is entered. In the majority of cases, disposition is resolved by a plea of guilty to all or some of the charges indicated. If plea bargaining occurs, the prosecutor and defense counsel discuss whether the client can plead guilty to the given charges or lesser charges based on the defendant's prior criminal record and role in the crime. If a felony defendant pleads not guilty, a trial, by either judge or jury, takes place and a determination of guilt or innocence is made. If a defendant pleads guilty, or if a defendant is found guilty by a judge or jury, a conviction is established and a sentence is imposed.

Persons who have pled guilty or been convicted following trial are subsequently sentenced by the court. Sentencing options include incarceration, probation, a fine, placement in a halfway house, institutionalization or community service.

If a person is sentenced to incarceration, a classification study is conducted to determine the level of supervision and services he will need. The findings of this study are the basis for deciding the facility in which the inmate's sentence will be served.

If not incarcerated, a person may be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years. Conditions of probation include drug testing, alcohol and drug treatment, employment and reporting to an assigned probation officer. Also, a person may be placed in a residential treatment facility for all or part of his probation.

Violation of probation terms may result in probation extension or revocation. If probation is revoked, the probationer may then be incarcerated or placed in a halfway house. If a probationer adheres to the terms of his probation, he may be terminated early.

Once an inmate has served his minimum sentence, he may be considered for parole. Parole eligibility is determined by a review of reports or progress during incarceration, parole guidelines, personal interviews as well as other factors that indicate the possibility of risk to the community. If parole is granted, an inmate may be released to a halfway house, a work-release program, or directly into the community. If parole conditions are violated, a parolee may be returned to prison.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

A. Overview

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is primarily responsible for law enforcement in the District of Columbia. The department has both city and state law enforcement authority, and is charged with a broad range of statutory and municipal law enforcement responsibilities. In addition to the MPD, which has 3,938 police officers, there are 23 other public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia with 3,389 commissioned police officers. Among the public agencies with police powers are the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division, the U.S. Capitol Police, the U.S. Park Police, and the Metro Security Force.

Many crimes go unreported to the police. The most common way in which a crime does become known to the police is for the victim to report it. Other crimes become known when a law enforcement officer either witnesses a crime in progress or uncovers evidence of a crime while conducting patrol duties. A citizen other than the victim may also witness a crime and then report the crime to the authorities.

Reported offense data throughout the United States focus primarily on the eight major offenses defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as Crime Index offenses, or Part I offenses. These offenses are further divided into two groups: (1) violent offenses, which are homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and (2) property offenses, which are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. In selecting the crimes to be included in the Crime Index, the FBI considers several factors: the seriousness of the crime, how frequently it occurs, its pervasiveness in all geographic parts of the country, how consistently jurisdictions define the crime, and the likelihood that the crime is reported.

Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I offenses. This category of offenses is designed to ensure that offenses with different titles under state and local law are considered and appropriately distinguished from part I offenses when counted.

After a crime is reported, the police must determine the validity of the reported crime. Once validated, the police investigate and attempt to identify and apprehend a suspect.

After an individual is taken into custody, the police decide, based on the facts of the case, which charges to impose and forward to the prosecutor. A complete description of the criminal justice process after arrest is given later in the report.

This section of the report examines reported offense data, geographic patterns of crime, arrest data, characteristics of arrestees, and trends and issues concerning reported offenses and arrests in the District.

B. Reported Offenses

Crime Index offenses peaked in 1981 at 68,338 or 10,837 per 100,000 and gradualy declined to 50,367 or 8,034 per 100,000 in 1985. Crime Index offenses then consistently increased since 1985 to 61,715 or 9,922 per 100,000 in 1988. The increasing trend of Crime Index offenses appears to be attributable to increases in illicit drug trafficking.

In 1988, 61,715 Crime Index offenses were reported in the District of Columbia. This represents a crime rate of 9,922.0 per 100,000 residents. The number of reported Crime Index offenses increased 17 percent as compared with the previous year. This increase in reported Crime Index offenses from 1987 to 1988 is atrributed to increases for both violent and property crime. Violent crime increased 19 percent and property crime increased 16 percent; with the most notable increases in 1988 for auto theft (37 percent) and homicide (64 percent) (Figure 3, Table 3).

Figure 3
REPORTED OFFENSES IN D.C., CALENDAR YEARS 1979-1988

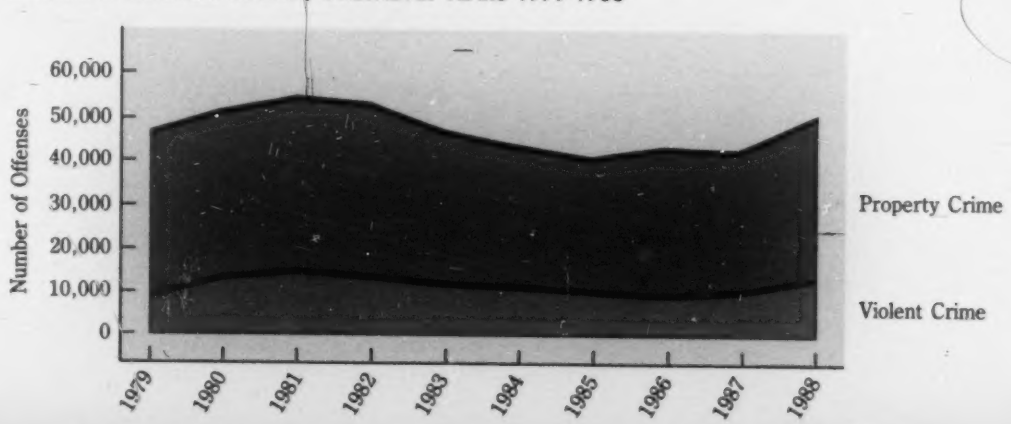


TABLE 3
Population Estimates and Number and Rate Per 100,000 Residents of Reported Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1979-1988

Year		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder & Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1979	Total	660,200	56,721	10,553	46,168	180	489	6,920	2,964	13,452	28,819	3,606	291
	Rate		8,591	1,598	6,993	27	74	1,048	449	2,038	4,365	546	44
1980	Total	637,651	64,035	12,772	51,263	200	439	8,897	3,236	16,260	31,068	3,568	367
	Rate		10,042	2,003	8,039	31	69	1,395	507	2,550	4,872	560	58
1981	Total	630,600	68,338	14,468	53,870	223	414	10,399	3,432	16,832	32,845	3,765	428
	Rate		10,837	2,294	8,543	35	66	1,649	544	2,669	5,209	597	68
1982	Total	630,000	66,071	13,397	52,674	194	421	9,137	3,645	14,774	33,435	4,086	379
	Rate		10,487	2,127	8,361	31	67	1,450	579	2,345	5,307	649	60
1983	Total	627,500	58,150	11,936	46,214	186	406	7,698	3,646	12,483	29,405	3,955	371
	Rate		9,267	1,902	7,365	30	65	1,227	581	1,989	4,686	630	59
1984	Total	623,000	53,857	10,725	43,132	175	366	6,087	4,097	10,954	27,471	4,374	333
	Rate		8,645	1,722	6,923	28	59	977	658	1,758	4,409	702	53
1985	Total	626,900	50,367	10,172	40,195	148	337	5,230	4,457	10,004	24,873	5,024	294
	Rate		8,034	1,623	6,412	24	54	834	711	1,596	3,968	801	47
1986	Total	627,400	52,431	9,422	43,009	194	328	4,719	4,181	10,814	25,818	6,105	272
	Rate		8,357	1,502	6,855	31	52	752	666	1,724	4,115	973	43
1987	Total	628,500	52,799	10,016	42,783	225	245	4,462	5,084	11,241	24,965	6,297	280
	Rate		8,401	1,594	6,807	36	39	710	809	1,789	3,972	1,002	45
1988	Total	620,000	61,715	11,913	49,802	369	165	5,689	5,690	12,295	28,582	8,633	292
	Rate		9,954	1,922	8,033	60	27	918	918	1,983	4,610	1,392	47

The following classifications will be used in this and subsequent tables:
Crime Index Total equals Violent Crime Total plus Property Crime Total.
Violent Crime Total equals the sum of murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.
Property Crime Total equals the sum of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

C. Reported Crime Relative to Other Cities

In a comparative analysis of reported crime in U.S. cities with populations greater than 400,000 data for 1988 show that 15 cities have crime rates higher than the District. The District's crime rate is 9922.0 per 100,000 (Table A-6).

D. Geographic Patterns of Crime

Crime in Wards

Table 4 shows the total number of Crime Index offenses, violent crimes and property crimes in the District by ward. Ward 2 had the highest number of reported Crime Index offenses for both property and violent crimes. The number of Crime Index offenses in Ward 2 constituted about 31 percent of all such offenses in the District of Columbia during 1988. Since Ward 2 comprises in the urban core of the District and has a large commercial presence, it is easy to comprehend the disproportionate amount of both property and violent offenses in this ward. Past research has always pinpointed the largest proportions of crime in business areas.

Ward 1, which has the next highest occurrence of property crimes, violent crimes and Crime Index totals, had less than half as many total Crime Index offenses as Ward 2. All other wards, except Ward 6, had between 3,500 and 6,000 Crime Index offenses in 1988, with the fewest property crimes occurring in Wards 3, 7 and 8 and the fewest violent crimes in Wards 3 and 4 (Table 4).

TABLE 4
Reported Crime Index Violent and Property Offenses by Ward
Calendar Year 1988

Ward	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
1	8,720	1,727	6,993
2	19,352	2,926	16,426
3	3,604	199	3,405
4	4,667	759	3,908
5	5,848	1,382	4,466
6	8,005	1,577	6,428
7	5,289	1,526	3,763
8	5,285	1,646	3,639
Unknown	945	171	774
Total	**61,715**	**11,913**	**49,802**

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Crime in Census Tracts

The distribution of Crime Index offenses across residential and non-residential census tracts is shown in Maps 1 and 2. It should be noted that in maps depicting crime in residential areas, the non-residential tracts are left white. Conversely, in maps of crime in non-residential sections, the predominantly residential tracts are white.

Residential census tracts are those areas where the majority (at least 51 percent) of the land is zoned for residential use. The residential tracts with the lowest Crime Index totals (1 to 300) are primarily in Wards 3, 4 and 5. Tracts with moderately high Crime Index totals (301 to 600) are dispersed throughout the wards, as are the residential tracts with the highest Crime Index totals (601 to 1,031). Wards 1, 2 and 6 have several tracts with high Crime Index totals while the other wards have fewer such tracts (Map 1).

Non-residential census tracts are those areas where at least 51 percent of the land is zoned for non-residential purposes, such as commercial or recreational. The non-residential tracts with the lowest Crime Index totals (1 to 300) are primarily located in Wards 1, 3, 4 and 7. Tracts with small and moderate Crime Index totals (1 to 300 and 301 to 600 respectively) are primarily located in Wards 5, 6 and 8. Ward 2 has non-residential tracts that have small, moderate and high (601 to 2,488) numbers of crimes. Research has shown that larger amounts of crime more often occur in commercial areas than in residential areas. The higher amounts of Part I crimes in Ward 2 are, therefore, explainable, given that the majority (59 percent) of the tracts in this ward are zoned for commercial purposes (Map 2).

MAP 1
PART I OFFENSES IN RESIDENTIAL AREAS

PART I CRIMES

- 1 TO 150
- 151 TO 300
- 301 TO 450
- 451 TO 600
- 601 TO 1031

MAP 2
PART I OFFENSES IN NON-RESIDENTIAL AREAS

PART I CRIMES

- 1 TO 150
- 151 TO 300
- 301 TO 450
- 451 TO 600
- 601 TO 2488

E. Arrests

The number of adults arrested for Part I and Part II offenses increased 3 percent from 34,753 in 1979 to 35,913 in 1988 (Table 5, Figure 4). Adult arrests for Part I offenses decreased 9 percent from 8,652 in 1979 to 7,912 in 1988, while Part II arrests increased 7 percent from 26,101 in 1979 to 28,001 in 1988.

The proportion of adult arrests for Part I and II offenses has changed over the past 10 years. In 1979, 25 percent (8,652) of total adult arrests were for Part I offenses while 75 percent (26,101) were for Part II offenses. By 1988, arrests for Part I offenses declined to 22 percent (7,912) of total arrests while arrests for Part II offenses increased to 78 percent (28,001) of the total. The slight increase in the proportion of Part II offenses is due to the climbing number of drug arrests and weapons charges in the District. It should be noted that drug sales is a Part I offense and drug possession is a Part II offense.

Data indicate that adult drug arrests have increased 9 percent from 7,820 in 1984 to 8,505 in 1988. The data further show that adult drug arrests peaked at 12,058 in 1986 during the height of Operation Clean Sweep, a police initiative aimed at street drug sales. Sixty (60) percent (5,139) of adult drug arrests during 1988 were for the possession of drugs (Table 6, Figure 5). The District has lead the nation in per capita drug arrests since 1983 (Table A-6).

TABLE 5
Number of Adult Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses in the District of Columbia Calendar Years 1979-1988

Year	Part I	Part II	Total
1979	8,652	26,101	34,753
1980	8,716	24,616	33,332
1981	9,242	26,182	35,424
1982	8,844	28,416	37,260
1983	8,735	31,065	39,800
1984	8,856	31,050	39,906
1985	8,995	33,648	42,643
1986	9,177	34,877	44,054
1987	8,275	35,170	43,445
1988	7,912	28,001	35,913

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 6
Number and Percent of Adult Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession Calendar Years 1984-1988

Year	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total
1984	3,542	45	4,278	55	7,820
1985	3,126	36	5,523	64	8,649
1986	5,058	42	7,000	58	12,058
1987	5,297	48	5,769	52	11,066
1988	3,366	40	5,139	60	8,505

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 4
PART I & II ADULT ARRESTS, CALENDAR YEARS 1979-1988

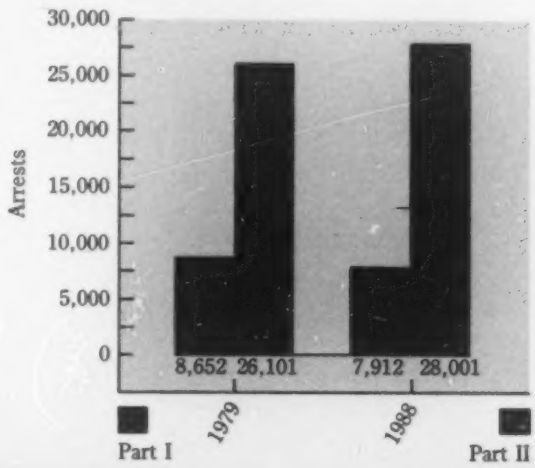
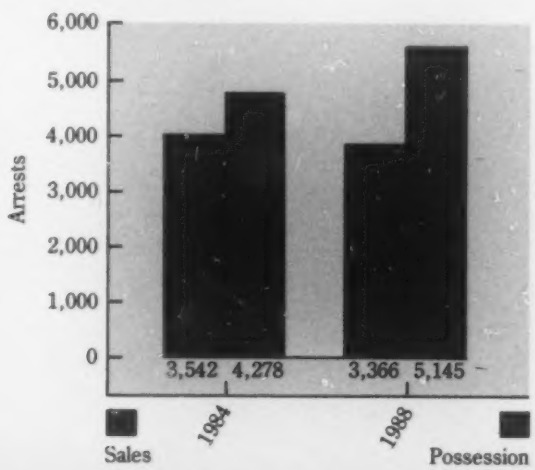


Figure 5
ADULT DRUG ARRESTS, CALENDAR YEARS 1984-1988



F. Characteristics of Arrestees

The majority of adults arrested in 1988 were males (82 percent). Of adults arrested for Part I crimes, 84 percent were male and 16 percent were female. Of the adults arrested for Part II crimes, 82 percent were male while 18 percent were female. Of adults arrested for drug law violations, 87 percent were male and 13 percent were female (Table 7).

Of adults arrested in the District in 1988, 24 percent (8,686) were between the ages of 25 and 29 and 21 percent (7,585) were 22 years and younger. Of adults arrested for Part I offenses, 22 percent (1,762) were between the ages of 25 and 29 and another 23 percent (1,837) were ages 18 to 22. Of those arrested for Part II crimes, 25 percent (6,924) were between the ages of 25 and 29 and 21 percent (5,748) were ages 18 to 22. The highest proportion (25 percent) of adults arrested for drug offenses were between the ages of 18 and 22 followed by adults aged 25 to 29 (23 percent) and 30 to 34 (19 percent) (Table 7).

Nearly all defendants arrested in the District of Columbia who are charged with major offenses are tested shortly after arrest for the presence of drugs in their systems. Table 8 shows the drug urinalysis test results of adults arrested in the District from 1985 through 1988. In 1985, 60 percent of the adult arrestees tested positive for one or more drugs. In 1986, that percentage increased to 68 percent, and in 1987 and 1988, as much as 72 percent of all adults tested for drugs were positive for at least one substance.

TABLE 7
Adult Part I, Part II, and Drug Arrests by Age and Gender, Calendar Year 1988

Age	Part I	Part II	Drugs*	Total Parts I & II
18-20	1,112	3,053	1,282	4,165
21-22	725	2,695	850	3,420
23-24	700	2,972	891	3,672
25-29	1,762	6,924	1,981	8,686
30-34	1,556	5,427	1,623	6,983
35-39	980	3,552	1,042	4,532
40-44	473	1,661	476	2,134
45-49	238	773	192	1,011
50 +	365	935	167	1,300
Unknown	1	9	1	10
Total	**7,912**	**28,001**	**8,505**	**35,913**
Gender				
Male	6,661	22,822	7,393	29,483
Female	1,251	5,179	1,112	6,430
Total	**7,912**	**28,001**	**8,505**	**35,913**

*Drugs are a Part II offense.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Offfice of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 8
Adult Drug Test Results, Calendar Years 1985-1988

Year	Total Tests	Total Positive	Percent Positive	Heroin	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive
1985	15,877	9,595	60	3,166	20	5,114	32	5,184	33
1986	14,935	10,098	63	3,101	21	6,025	40	5,837	39
1987	15,767	11,289	72	2,662	17	7,947	50	6,725	43
1988	15,734	11,351	72	2,618	17	10,078	64	5,224	33

Percents based on total number of tests.
Totals include positive tests for amphetamines and methadone.
Categories not mutually exclusive.

SOURCE: Pretrial Services Agency.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

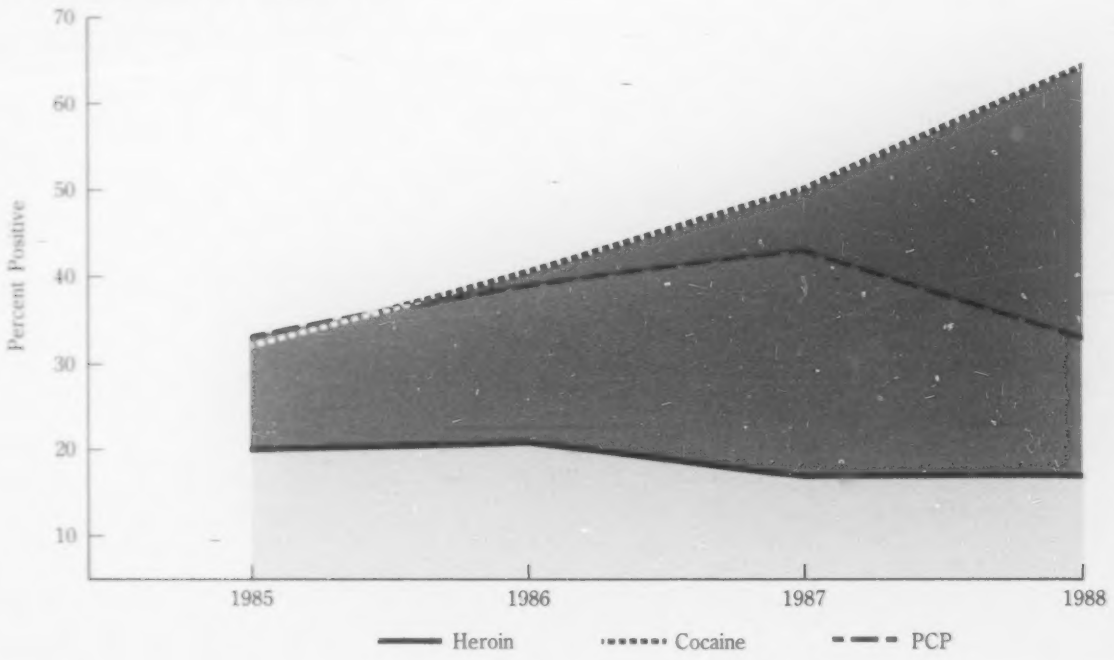
The percentage of adult arrestees testing positive for heroin declined from 20 percent in 1985 to 17 percent in 1988. The percentage of adult arrestees testing positive for PCP increased from 33 percent in 1985 to 43 percent in 1987, but decreased to 33 percent in 1988. The percentage of arrestees testing positive for cocaine has doubled since 1985. In 1985, 32 percent of the adult arrestees tested positive for cocaine, while 64 percent tested positive in 1988. These numbers indicate that cocaine is the drug of choice among the District's adult arrestee population (Table 8, Figure 6).

G. Trends and Issues

Crime Index offenses have fluctuated a great deal since 1979. The data indicate that the District experienced its highest crime rate in the last 10 years in 1981 at 10,837 crimes per 100,000 residents. The crime rate gradually declined to 8,034 per 100,000 residents in 1985, but inclined to 9,922 per 100,000 residents in 1988. The 17 percent increase in Crime Index offenses from 1987 to 1988 can be attributed in part to large increases in homicide, robbery and auto theft. The rate of auto thefts has nearly tripled in the District over the past 10 years, rising from 546 auto thefts per 100,000 in 1979 to 1,388 per 100,000 population in 1988.

Drug testing data indicate distinct drug use patterns among adult arrestees in the District. The data show that arrestees are increasingly testing positive for drugs and that these increases are primarily due to the popularity and availability of cocaine. PCP and heroin use have declined over the past four years while cocaine use has greatly increased. These data indicate that cocaine is the drug of choice in the District and continues to become more widely used.

Figure 6
Adult Drug Test Results
Calendar Years 1985-1988



A. Overview

After a person has been arrested and charged, the charge and any additional information about that person are forwarded by the police to the prosecutor's office. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel prosecutes juvenile cases, traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases, and civil suits to which the District of Columbia government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all adult criminal cases. This section of the report provides prosecution and conviction data for adults.

B. Prosecutions

The number of adult criminal prosecutions decreased 7 percent from 23,117 in 1987 to 21,573 in 1988. In 1988, 51 percent (10,939) of adult prosecutions were for felonies and 49 percent (10,634) were for misdemeanors. Felony prosecutions have increased 63 percent from 6,707 in 1984 to 10,939 in 1988 (Table 9, Figure 7). This substantial increase in felony prosecutions over the last several years is primarily the result of a dramatic increase in the number of persons prosecuted for felony drug law violations. Prosecutions for felony drug law violations accounted for 34 percent of all felony prosecutions in 1984 while accounting for 53 percent in 1988 (Table 10).

Prosecutions for both homicide and motor vehicle theft have dramatically increased over the past five years. Homicide prosecutions have increased 25 percent from 157 in 1984 to 196 in 1988. Prosecutions for motor vehicle theft increased a dramatic 58 percent from 573 in 1984 to 908 in 1988.

TABLE 9
Number of Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Prosecutions, Calendar Years 1984-1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Felony	6,707	7,480	9,762	11,518	10,939
Misdemeanor	13,268	13,645	12,574	11,599	10,634
Total	**19,975**	**21,115**	**22,336**	**23,117**	**21,573**

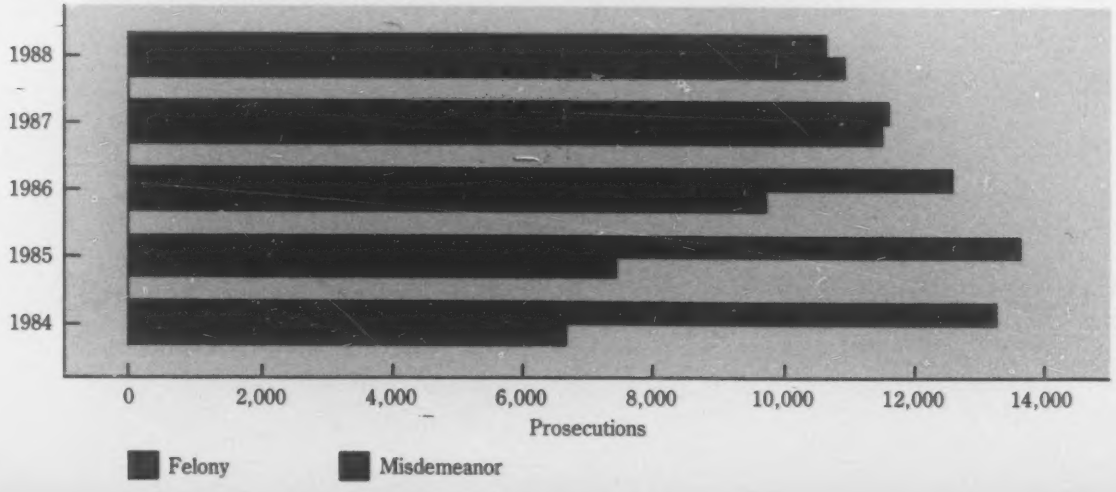
SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 10
Number of Adult Felony Prosecutions by Offense, Calendar Years 1984-1988

Offense	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Homicide	157	129	141	131	196
Rape	206	180	197	132	168
Robbery	1,041	897	825	735	732
Assault	706	812	845	872	879
Burglary	676	576	525	482	494
Larceny	138	259	244	234	274
Motor Vehicle Theft	573	677	814	888	908
Arson	36	23	27	27	39
Drugs	2,277	2,968	5,101	5,845	5,768
Weapons	134	127	121	104	115
Other	763	832	922	2,068	1,426
Total	**6,707**	**7,480**	**9,762**	**11,518**	**10,939**

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 7
ADULT PROSECUTIONS, CALENDAR YEARS 1984-1988



C. Convictions

The number of convictions has consistently increased over the past five years. Data indicate that total convictions increased 24 percent from 10,992 in 1984 to 13,597 in 1988. Of the 13,597 adult convictions in 1988, 46 percent (6,280) were for felonies and 54 percent (7,317) for misdemeanors. The gap between felony and misdemeanor convictions is closing as the percentage of felony convictions increases and the percentage of misdemeanor convictions decreases (Table 11, Figure 8).

The increase in adult felony convictions over the last five years is accounted for by an increase in felony drug convictions. The number of adult felony drug convictions has risen from 1,247 in 1984 to 3,732 in 1988, a 199 percent increase. In 1988, drug convictions accounted for 59 percent of the District's total adult felony convictions compared with 33 percent in 1984 (Table 12).

D. Trends and Issues

Prosecution and conviction trends indicate an increasing number of prosecutions and convictions for felony drug cases, homicide and auto theft; but fewer for other categories of felony and misdemeanor crimes. A 199 percent increase in felony drug convictions from 1984 to 1988 was somewhat offset by a 55 percent decrease in robbery convictions and a 48 percent decrease in burglary convictions during the same five-year period. Prior year trends suggest that the number of felony prosecutions and convictions will continue to increase, while misdemeanor prosecutions and convictions will decrease. The emerging trend in prosecutions and convictions reflects increased efforts by the U.S. Attorney to address the increase in crime that is attributable to illegal drug activity and focus more presecutorial resources on felony crimes.

TABLE 11
Number of Felony and Misdemeanor Convictions, Calendar Years 1984-1988

	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Felony	3,754	4,942	6,285	7,024	6,280
Misdemeanor	7,238	8,246	6,992	6,518	7,317
Total	10,992	13,188	13,277	13,542	13,597

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

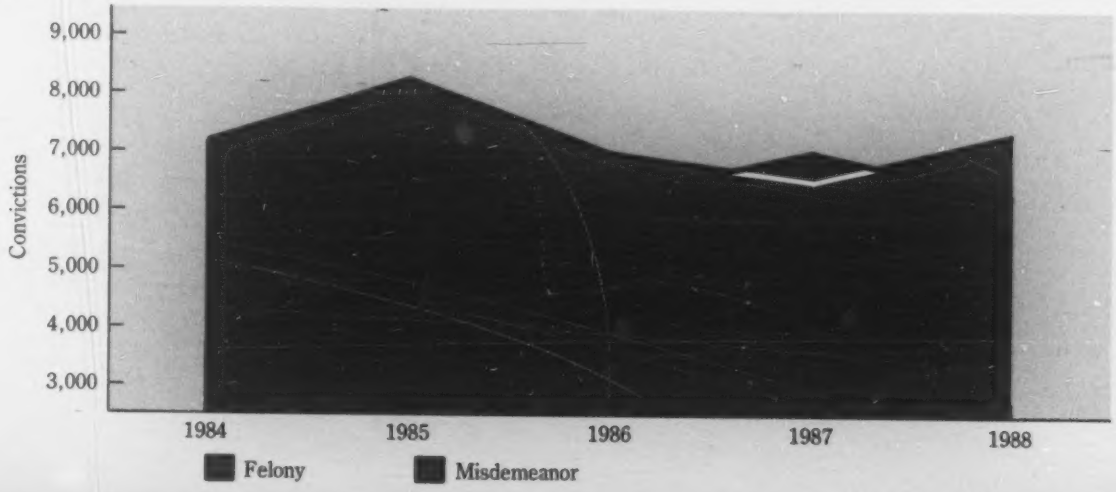
TABLE 12
Number of Adult Felony Convictions by Offense, Calendar Years 1984-1988

Offense	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Homicide	146	111	94	69	102
Rape	125	92	55	81	37
Robbery	688	596	444	398	312
Assault	305	402	348	268	230
Burglary	366	326	251	199	191
Larceny	184	234	260	285	273
Motor Vehicle Theft	121	185	214	322	343
Arson	12	13	6	3	5
Drugs	1,247	2,250	3,300	4,622	3,732
Weapons	109	123	113	114	108
Other	451	610	1,191	663	947
Total	3,754	4,942	6,285	7,024	6,280

SOURCE: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 8
ADULT CONVICTIONS, CALENDAR YEARS 1984-1988



CORRECTIONS

A. Overview

The District's Department of Corrections was established in 1946 and is responsible for the administration and operation of a detention facility (jail) and various prisons, community correctional centers and programs. The District's sentencing facilities are in Lorton and Occoquan, Virginia on a 3,600-acre site. Minimum, medium and maximum security facilities are used to house the majority of the District's male-sentenced population. The District's Detention Facility is in the District of Columbia and is primarily used to house persons awaiting trial. The District also uses the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house sentenced offenders and has recently contracted with other states to house D.C. inmates.

B. Average Daily Correctional Population

A growing inmate population is one of the main problems facing correctional managers in the District of Columbia. In recent years, the jail and the seven prisons have had significant increases in the number of inmates they must house and manage. The District's average daily correctional population, including District inmates serving sentences in federal prisons, has risen 52 percent from 7,108 in 1984 to 10,769 in 1988 (Table 13).

C. Incarceration Rates

The incarceration rate in the District has steadily increased over the last five years. In 1984, the District's incarceration rate was 1,140.9 per 100,000 residents. By 1988, the incarceration rate increased to 1,731.4 per 100,000 residents (Table 14, Figure 9). The 1988 incarceration rate includes the newly

TABLE 13
Average Daily Population by District and Federal Facilities by Facility, Calendar Years 1984-1988

Year	Jail	Lorton	Halfway Houses	Federal Prison	Other State Facilities	Total
1984	2,042	3,407	259	1,400*	0	7,108
1985	1,613	4,289	435	2,031	0	8,368
1986	1,647	4,563	479	2,593	0	9,282
1987	1,679	5,377	577	2,247	0	9,880
1988	1,686	5,970	646	2,060	407	10,769**

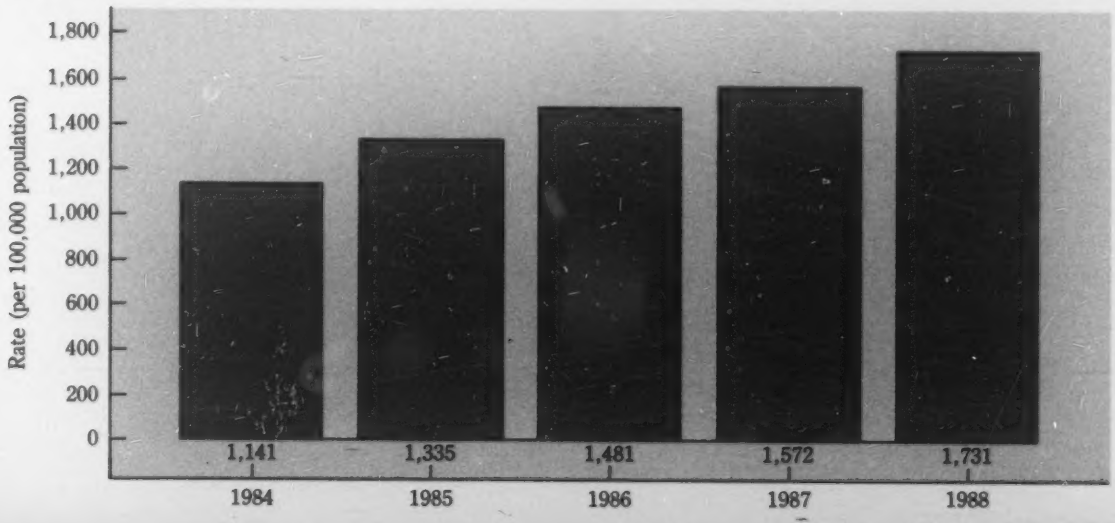
*Estimates.
**Placement of D.C. inmates in other state facilities began in 1988.
SOURCE: Department of Corrections.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 14
Number of D.C. Prisoners and Incarceration Rates, Calendar Years 1984-1988

Year	Number*	Rate/per 100,000
1984	7,108	1,140.9
1985	8,368	1,334.8
1986	9,282	1,481.0
1987	9,880	1,572.0
1988	10,762**	1,731.4

*Includes residents of halfway houses, District inmates held at federal prisons, sentenced inmates at Lorton facilities and at the D.C. Jail, the District's pretrial and pre-sentenced population, and placement of D.C. inmates in other state facilities.
SOURCE: Department of Corrections.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 9
D.C. INCARCERATION RATES, CALENDAR YEARS 1984-1988



created group of inmates housed in other state facilities as well as those inmates housed with the Federal Bureau of Prisons.

D. Offenders Entering Lorton

The prison population increased by 10 percent since 1987 (Tables 13 & 14). This increase reflects the recent increases in the number of arrests, guilty dispositions, and felony drug convictions. As indicated in Table 15, the majority of persons entering Lorton during both 1987 and 1988 were convicted of drug law violations, 60 percent (2,437) and 55 percent (3,160) respectively (Table 15).

E. Trends and Issues

The District's total incarcerated population has increased 52 percent over the last five years. This increase appears to be a direct result of the steady rise in felony drug convictions and new prison commitments for drug offenses and other drug-related crimes, including homicide.

At the end of the criminal justice system, the data continue to show the great impact that the illicit drug trade is having on the District. The District is responding to the great increases in drug-related offenses by incarcerating those people who are involved in drug-related crime. The rate of growth in the District's correctional population for 1989 will, therefore, continue to be affected by levels of drug-related crime. Increases in these numbers will cause a continued rise in the District's prison population.

TABLE 15
Offenders Entering Lorton,
Calendar Years 1987-1988

Charge	1987		1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Homicide	54	1	103	2
Robbery	302	7	332	6
Drugs	2,437	60	3,160	55
Burglary	137	3	193	3
Assault	198	5	257	4
Rape	30	1	31	1
Larceny	143	4	209	4
Auto Theft	155	4	245	4
Forgery	55	1	79	1
Weapons	138	3	188	3
Sex Offenses	41	1	31	1
Other Felonies	391	10	910	16
Total	4,081	100	5,742	100

SOURCE: Department of Corrections.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

PAROLE

A. Overview

The Board of Parole is an executive agency of the District of Columbia. The five board members, including a chairperson, are appointed by the mayor. The board is supported by 103 employees under the direction of the chairperson.

Parole represents a bridge between incarceration and unconditional release. The board is responsible for determining if offenders should be released on parole; establishing terms and conditions of release; supervising parolees in the community; and determining whether to modify conditions of parole or revoke parole.

B. Grants and Revocations

The number of parole grants increased 28 percent from 1,767 in 1986 to 2,270 in 1988. The number of parole revocations increased 53 percent from 692 in 1986 to 1,060 in 1988 (Table 16).

TABLE 16
Number of Parole Grants and Revocations, Calendar Years 1986-1988

Year	Grants	Revocations
1986	1,767	692
1987	2,244	825
1988	2,270	1,060

SOURCE: Board of Parole.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

C. Trends and Issues

The substantial increase in illegal drug activities and recent changes in parole rules governing revocations have contributed to the increase in the number of parole revocations.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE PROCESS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Youth involved in delinquent or criminal activity may come to the attention of authorities by being apprehended at the scene of the crime or identified as suspects by witnesses; or reported for incorrigibility or other status offenses by school personnel, family, neighbors or others. The police officer who apprehends the youth may elect to reprimand, release or divert him if no further action is necessary. Diverting a youth involves referring him to the Commission of Social Services for additional services. If the youth is apprehended, the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department is notified.

The Youth Division first takes the youth for initial intake to the District of Columbia Courthouse or the Receiving Home for Children. The youth is, then, either released to the custody of his parents pending an initial hearing the next day or detained for an initial screening. Initial screenings are conducted by the Superior Court intake staff and involve a review of the youth's social and criminal history, family situation, and circumstances pertaining to the charge. Based on this information, the court staff may release the youth pending his initial hearing. Youth apprehended for homicide, rape, drug sales, assault with a gun, armed robbery, attempts to commit such offenses, and first degree burglary are required to undergo judicial review prior to release from detention.

After initial screening, the probation officer assigned to the case reviews all information gathered during the initial screening, interviews the youth and the parents or guardians when possible, and contacts pertinent members of the community who may provide additional information. The probation officer then delivers a recommendation on whether or not to petition the case to the Office of the Corporation Counsel and prepares a report to be presented at the new referrals hearing. The probation officer's report also provides recommendations for pretrial status, which may include pretrial detention, shelter care, community-based placements, or release to the custody of parents or guardians pending trial.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel (ACC) conducts a screening and investigation of all cases recommended to the Superior Court concerning juveniles. The results of these screenings and investigations are considered jointly with the recommendations of Social Services Division (SSD) of the Superior Court before the final decision is made to file the petition with the court. The ACC reviews the detention decision made in cases of juveniles acused of committing serious crimes, and can make a recommendation to waive Juvenile Branch jurisdiction and have the case continue through the adult criminal justice system.

Cases may be "no papered" if the SSD and the ACC determine that the case is not suitable for prosecution, whereby the case is closed and the youth is released without further court action.

If the decision is made to file the petition, the case is forwarded for either a new referrals hearing or an initial hearing. The ACC may file for a dismissal of petition papers at any time during the proceedings up to the trial.

The new referrals hearing is held before a judge for youth who have been detained pending an initial court appearance. This hearing involves a presentation of the petition and the substance of the charges to the youth, parents, and the attorney; the response to the charges; and the court determination of probable cause that the juvenile committed the offense. If the court determines that there was probable cause, the judge then sets the level of supervision or custody the youth will receive while awaiting a trial date. The judge reviews the recommendation of the SSD and the ACC and considers any previous court involvement in making his determination. If detention is warranted, the court specifies the level of detention or delegates that responsibility to the Department of Human Services (DHS). Youth detained pending trial must be scheduled for trial within a thirty day period.

Youth detained pending trial may be placed in either secure or non-secure settings. Youth held in maximum security are placed at Oak Hill, a facility operated by the DHS. Younger delinquents are held in maximum security, and youth held in medium and minimum security are placed at Oak Hill Annex or the Receiving Home for Children. Other alternatives include community-based shelter homes and home detention programs.

The initial hearing is held within seven days of their arrest for juveniles who were released to the custody of their parents or guardians. If probable cause is determined after a review of evidence by the hearing officer and the ACC, release conditions, a trial date and appointment of counsel are set.

When a case proceeds to trial, the case is heard before a judge. There is no right to jury trial for juveniles in the District of Columbia. If the allegations in the petition are determined to be true, the court orders preparation of an indepth social summary prior to the disposition of the case. If the verdict is acquittal, the juvenile is free from any further supervision of the court.

The pre-disposition investigation is conducted by the SSD. This investigation is the basis for the social summary and may include physical and mental health examinations. The purpose of this investigation is to determine the circumstances influencing the juvenile's behavior in order to arrive at an appropriate disposition.

The judgement entered at the disposition includes the plea, the findings, the adjudication, and the dispositional order. Juveniles who are identified by the court as poor probation risks are committed to the Youth Services Administration of DHS and are institutionalized or placed in alternative care.

If the court decides in favor of probation, the youth continues his involvement with the SSD, which provides counseling and supervision for the youth until the court requests a case review or immediate court release.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

A. Overview

Juvenile law enforcement is handled by the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department. Adjudication of juvenile offenders is handled by the Family Division of the District of Columbia Superior Court. Prosecutorial functions are performed by the Juvenile Section of the Criminal Division of the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Legal defense of youth accused or adjudicated in the juvenile court is performed by the Public Defender Service, the Volunteer Attorney's Office, private counsel appointed by the court pursuant to the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970, privately retained defense attorneys, and student attorneys from local law schools.

B. Juvenile Arrests

According to the data, juvenile arrests increased a dramatic 56 percent from 1986 to 1987. However, this increase is partly attributable to modified juvenile arrest reporting procedures. Prior to 1987, juvenile arrest numbers excluded youth who were taken into custody, but not formally charged with a crime or referred to court. New reporting procedures now include all juveniles taken into custody by police. It is also suggested that the rise in juvenile arrests is due in part to increased juvenile involvement in the District's illicit drug trade, weapons offenses and auto theft.

Figure 10
JUVENILE DRUG ARRESTS, CALENDAR YEARS 1987-1988

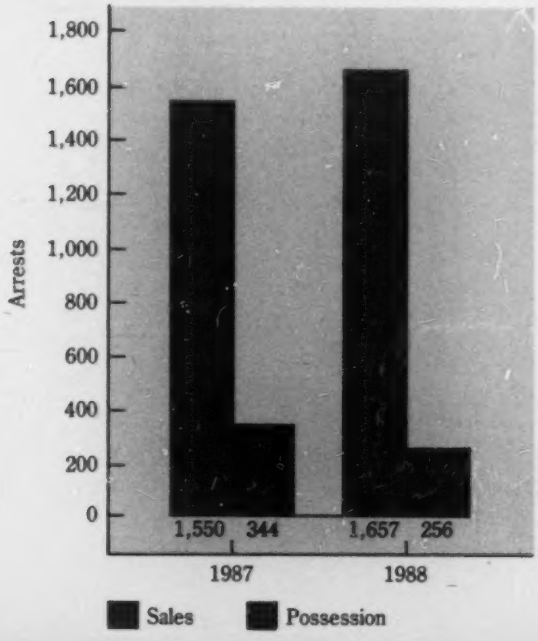


TABLE 17
Number of Juvenile Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1979-1988

Year	Part I	Part II*	Total
1979	3,280	1,353	4,633
1980	2,453	1,095	3,548
1981	2,428	1,011	3,439
1982	2,228	1,033	3,261
1983	2,250	1,085	3,335
1984	2,051	1,310	3,361
1985	2,443	1,506	3,949
1986	2,141	1,803	3,944
1987**	2,229	3,919	6,148
1988**	2,278	4,349	6,627

*Part II arrests include fugitives from justice, institutions and parents.
**Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 18
Number and Percent of Juvenile Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession, Calendar Years 1984-1988

Year	Sales	%	Possession	%	Total
1984	185	29	450	71	635
1985	220	35	410	65	630
1986	279	23	943	77	1,222
1987*	1,550	82	344	18	1,894
1988*	1,657	87	256	13	1,913

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Juvenile arrests increased 8 percent from 6,148 in 1987 to 6,627 in 1988. In 1988, arrests for Part I offenses accounted for 34 percent (2,278) of all juvenile arrests while arrests for Part II offenses accounted for 66 percent (4,349) of juvenile arrests (Table 17).

Juvenile arrests for all Crime Index offenses except homicide, motor vehicle theft, and arson have decreased since 1987. The most dramatic change in juvenile arrests is the 247 percent increase in motor vehicle thefts over the past 10 years, from 407 in 1979 to 1,414 in 1988 (Table A-3).

Juvenile drug arrests increased slightly over the past two years. Data show a 1 percent increase in juvenile drug arrests from 1,894 in 1987 to 1,913 in 1988. The overwhelming majority of juvenile drug arrests (87 percent) in 1988 were for the sale of drugs, while only 13 percent were for possession. This contrasts with earlier years (1984-1986) when approximately 29 percent of juvenile drug arrests were for the sale of drugs and 71 percent were for possession (Table 18, Figure 10).

C. Juvenile Prosecutions

Of the 5,434 juvenile cases in 1988, 65 percent were petitioned (prosecuted). Forty-three (43) percent of cases prosecuted were drug cases, followed by motor vehicle theft cases (24 percent) and assault (6 percent) (Table 19).

D. Juvenile Dispositions

A judge may exercise one of several options in juvenile case disposition, including:

(1) commitment to the Youth Services Administration;
(2) probation;
(3) consent decree (conditional supervision by court);
(4) suspended commitment; and
(5) closed without a finding.

In 1984, 1,432 juveniles either pled or were found guilty of delinquent offenses. This compares with 1,584 in 1988, an 11 percent increase. The percentage of cases dismissed has increased 14 percent from 918 in 1984 to 1,042 in 1988, while the percentage of cases resulting in consent decrees increased 38 percent from 322 in 1984 to 444 in 1988 (Table 20, Figure 11).

Figure 11
JUVENILE DISPOSITIONS, CALENDAR YEAR 1988

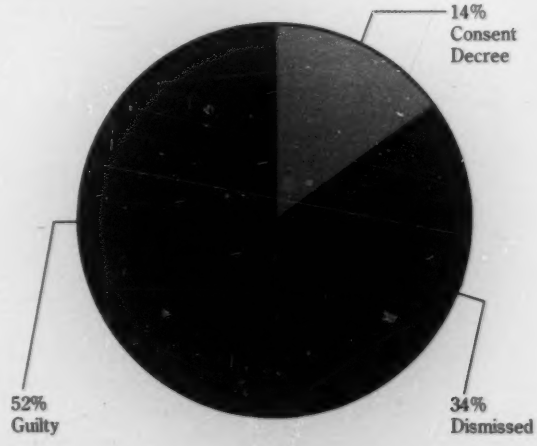


TABLE 19
Number of Juvenile Cases Petitioned and Not Petitioned by Offense, Calendar Year 1988

Offense	Petitioned	Not Petitioned
Homicide	9	0
Rape	9	2
Robbery	86	49
Assault	205	134
Burglary	91	35
Larceny	16	22
Motor Vehicle Theft	849	578
Arson	2	3
Subtotal	**1,267**	**823**
Drugs	1,531	458
Other Part II	736	619
Total	**3,534**	**1,900**

SOURCE: Office of the Corporation Counsel.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE 20
Juvenile Dispositions
Calendar Years 1984-1988

Year	Guilty	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Total
1984	1,432	918	322	2,672
1985	1,352	819	272	2,443
1986	1,604	1,170	315	3,089
1987	1,730	1,107	352	3,189
1988	1,584	1,042	444	3,070

SOURCE: Office of the Corporation Counsel.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

E. Juvenile Drug Use

The District of Columbia Pretrial Services Agency began to include juveniles in its drug testing program on October 21, 1986. The primary goal of the program is the early identification of drug use among juvenile respondents.

Table 21 shows juvenile urinalysis test results in the District from 1987, the first full year of testing. Of the 3,542 juvenile arrestees tested in 1987, 35 percent tested positive for at least one drug. Twenty-five (25) percent tested positive for PCP, 14 percent for cocaine, and less than 1 percent for heroin. Data for 1988 show that drug use among juvenile arrestees decreased slightly to 31 percent. In 1988, 22 percent tested positive for cocaine, 14 percent tested positive for PCP and less than 1 percent for heroin. These test results indicate that PCP was the drug of choice among juveniles in 1987, but that cocaine replaced PCP in 1988 (Table 21, Figure 12).

F. Trends and Issues

Total Part I juvenile arrests have shown little variance from 1984 through 1988, averaging approximately 2,000 per year. However, juvenile arrests have steadily increased since 1986. This increase can be attributed to the dramatic increase in juvenile drug offenses, homicide and auto theft from 1986 to 1988. The numbers indicate that juveniles are expanding their involvement in illicit drug sales, homicide, auto theft, and weapons offenses, which contributes to the higher arrest rates.

As juvenile drug arrests increase, the percentage of juvenile drug cases prosecuted also increases, triggering growth in the juvenile detention and commitment population. It is interesting to note that in 1988, the overwhelming majority (87 percent) of juvenile drug arrests were for the sale of drugs, while the majority (60 percent) of adult drug arrests during the same year were for possession. The 1987 pattern in drug arrests is identical.

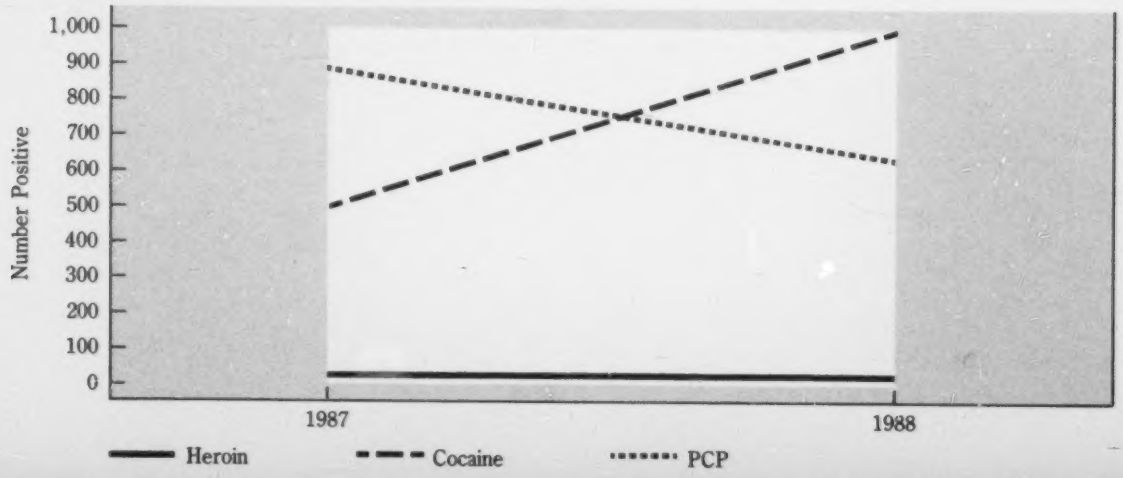
Like adult arrestees, available data on drug use patterns clearly indicate that cocaine is the drug of choice among juvenile arrestees in the District.

TABLE 21
Juvenile Drug Test Results, Calendar Years 1987-1988

Year	Total Tests	Positive Tests	Percent Positive	Heroin	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive
1987	3,542	1,239	35	21	<1	497	14	885	25
1988	4,449	1,368	31	25	<1	994	22	621	14

Percents based on total number of tests.
Totals include positive tests for amphetamiens and methadone.
Categories not mutually exclusive.
SOURCE: Pretrial Services Agency.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 12
JUVENILE DRUG TEST RESULTS, CALENDAR YEARS 1987-1988



SUMMARY

Since 1984, total District government expenditures increased 46 percent and the proportion of the District's budget spent on public safety and justice has remained at 22 percent. From 1984 to 1988, MPD and the Department of Corrections have consumed most of the criminal justice expenditures since 1984, with increases of 37 percent and 74 percent respectively.

The District's crime rate in 1988 was 9,922.0 per 100,000 residents, reflecting a 17 percent increase in Crime Index offenses since 1987. This increase is attributable to increases in both violent and property crimes. Violent crime experienced a 19 percent increase, particularly in homicide, which increased 64 percent. Property crime increased 16 percent, with a dramatic rise of 37 percent for auto theft.

Total adult arrests increased 3 percent since 1979. Adults arrested for Part I offenses decreased 9 percent since 1979 and those arrested for Part II offenses increased 7 percent. In 1979, 25 percent of adult arrests were for Part I crimes and 75 percent for Part II crimes. In 1988, adult arrests for Part I offenses declined to 22 percent and Part II arrests increased to 78 percent.

Adult drug arrests have increased 9 percent since 1984, but have decreased 29 percent since 1986. Sixty (60) percent of adult drug arrests in 1988 were for possession of drugs.

In 1988, 82 percent of adult arrestees were male. Of adults arrested for drug law violations, 87 percent were male. The largest proportion (24 percent) of adult arrestees were between the ages of 25 and 29, and 21 percent were 22 years or younger.

In 1985, 60 percent of adult arrestees tested positive for one or more drugs compared with 68 percent in 1986 and 72 percent in 1987 and 1988. Heroin use declined from 20 percent in 1985 to 17 percent in 1988. PCP use increased from 33 percent in 1985 to 43 percent in 1987, but decreased to 33 percent in 1988. Cocaine use doubled from 32 percent in 1985 to 64 percent in 1988.

Adult criminal prosecutions decreased 7 percent from 1987 to 1988. In 1988, 51 percent of adult prosecutions were for felonies and 49 percent were for misdemeanors. Adult felony prosecutions increased 63 percent since 1984, primarily due to the increase in prosecutions for drug law violations. Drug law violations accounted for 34 percent of felony prosecutions in 1984 while accounting for 53 percent in 1988. Homicide and auto theft prosecutions from 1984 to 1988 have increased 25 percent and 58 percent respectively.

Total adult convictions increased 24 percent since 1984. In 1988, 46 percent of adult convictions were for felonies and 54 percent for misdemeanors. There was a 199 percent increase in adult felony drug convictions, from 33 percent of total felony convictions in 1984 to 59 percent in 1988.

The District's prison population increased 9 percent since 1987, reflecting increases in the number of drug convictions. Sixty (60) percent of people entering Lorton in 1987 and 55 percent in 1988 were convicted of drug law violations.

Parole grants increased 28 percent from 1986 to 1988. Parole revocations increased 53 percent from 1986 to 1988.

The apparent 56 percent increase in juvenile arrests from 1986 to 1987 was in part due to changes in juvenile arrest reporting procedures. Juvenile arrests increased 8 percent from 1987 to 1988. Part I offenses accounted for 34 percent of juvenile arrests and Part II crimes accounted for 66 percent. The most dramatic change in juvenile arrests is the 247 percent increase in auto theft from 1979 to 1988.

Juvenile drug arrests increased 1 percent from 1987 to 1988. Of juvenile drug arrests in 1988, 87 percent were for sale and 13 percent for possession of drugs.

Sixty five (65) percent of juvenile cases were prosecuted in 1988. Of these, 43 percent were for drug offenses, 4 percent for motor vehicle theft, and 6 percent for assault.

Since 1984, there has been an 11 percent increase in the number of juveniles who pled or were found guilty of delinquent offenses. The number of cases dismissed increased 14 percent and those resulting in consent decrees increased 38 percent from 1984 to 1988.

Juvenile drug use among arrestees decreased slightly from 35 percent in 1987 to 31 percent in 1988. In 1988, 22 percent of juveniles tested positive for cocaine, 14 percent for PCP, and less than 1 percent for heroin.

APPENDICES

Part I Offenses

1. **Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter**
All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by nelgigence, and excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill. suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to:

   (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and

   (2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen.

   Manslaughter by Negligence*
   Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

2. **Forcible Rape**
The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force and attempts of assaults to rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent).

3. **Robbery**
Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, attempts or assaults to rob.

4. **Aggravated Assault**
Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Exclude simple assaults.

5. **Burglary**
Housebreaking or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

6. **Larceny-theft**
The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possessions of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoflifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. **Motor Vehilce Theft**
Unlawful taking or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and travels on the surface rather than on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

Part II Offenses

1. **Other Assaults (Simple)**
Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and where no weapon is used.

2. **Arson**
Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

3. **Forgery and Counterfeiting**
Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

4. **Fraud**
Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.

5. **Embezzlement**
Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

6. **Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing**
Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

7. **Vandalism**
Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

8. **Weapon; carrying, possessing, etc.**
All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.

9. **Prostitution and Commercialized Vice**
Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitutes, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes.

10. **Sex Offenses**
(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice) Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

11. Drug Abuse Violations
Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufcaturing of narcotic drugs.

12. Gambling
Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

13. Offenses Against the Family and Children
Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

14. Driving Under the Influence
Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

15. Liquor Laws
State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes federal violations.

16. Drunkenness
Drunkenness or intoxication.

17. Disorderly Conduct
Breach of the peace.

18. Vagrancy
Breach of the peace.

19. All Other Offenses
All violations of state or local laws, except classes I-25 and traffic.

20. Suspicion
No specific offense, suspect released without formal charges being placed.

21. Curfew and loitering laws
Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

22. Runaway
Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

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*While Manslaughter by Negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States.

Legal Terms

Accused - A person who has been charged with committing a crime but has not yet been tried.

Acquittal - A decision made by a judge or jury that the accused was not proven guilty of committing the crime.

Appeal - To take a case to a higher court for review or retrial.

Arraignment - The initial court hearing at which the accused is brought before a judge, told the charges against him/her, and asked to enter a plea of guilty or not guilty.

Arrest - To take a person suspected of committing a crime into legal custody so that he/she can be charged and tried for committing the crime.

Bail/Bond - The amount of money set by a judge which allows the accused to go free until the trial. The purpose of bail is to ensure that the accused shows-up at court. The type of bail the accused pays is referred to as bond (see personal recognizance).

Charge - An accusation made against the accused that he/she committed the crime.

Continuance - A delay or postponement of a court hearing to another date or time.

Conviction - A decision made by a judge or jury that the accused is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of committing the crime for which he/she has been tried.

Court - An agency of the judicial branch of the government with constitutional authority to decide questions of law and disputes brought before it.

Defendant - A person who has been charged with committing a crime and is now on trial (see accused).

Defense Attorney - The lawyer for the defendant/accused.

Dismissal - A decision by a judge ending a criminal case before ordering a trial.

Disposition - The final outcome of a case.

Evidence - Testimony and objects presented in court by the prosecutor and the defense.

Felony - A serious crime punishable by one year or more in a prison and/or a fine. Felonies include crimes such as murder, rape, burglary, and robbery.

Grand Jury - A group of 23 D.C. citizens who hear evidence presented by the prosecutor and decide whether or not there is enough evidence to charge and try the accused.

Guilty - A decision of a judge or a jury in a criminal case that the accused committed the crime with which he/she was charged.

Guilty Plea - A statement by the accused that he/she committed the crime.

Indictment - A written accusation made by a grand jury charging a person with committing a crime.

Investigation - The gathering of evidence by police and prosecutors to prove the accused committed the crime.

Judge - In the District of Columbia, a person appointed by the President of the United States to preside over a court of law.

Jury - A group of citizens who hear the evidence presented in court and decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty.

Misdemeanor - A crime that is less serious than a felony and is punishable by one year or less in jail and/or a fine. Misdemeanors include offenses such a petty theft, most traffic violations, and possession of marijuana.

Mistrial - A trial that ends when the jury cannot decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, or a legal procedure is violated.

Motion - An oral or written request to the judge asking the judge to make a decision or take a specific action.

Nolo Contendere - "I will not contest it"; a plea to a crime that does not admit guilt, but has the same result as a guilty plea.

Not Guilty Plea - A statement by the accused denying that he/she committed the crime.

Offender - A person who has been convicted of a crime.

Parole - The supervised release of an offender from jail or prison before the end of his/her sentence.

Papering - The decision made by the prosecutor on whether or not there is enough evidence to file charges against the accused.

Perjury - A lie told while a person is under oath to tell the truth.

Personal Recognizance - The written promise made by the accused to the judge that he/she will return to court when ordered to do so; a frequent form of pre-trial release in criminal cases in D.C.

Plea - A defendant's formal answer in court denying or admitting that he/she committed a crime.

Plea Bargaining - An agreement between the prosecutor and the accused that the accused will plead guilty.

Preliminary Hearing - A hearing to determine if there is enough evidence to hold the accused for a grand jury hearing.

Presentence Report - A report by the Social Services Division of the D.C. Superior Court describing the past behavior, family circumstances, and personality of the accused, as well as specifics about the crime committed. This report helps the judge determine the sentence (see Victim Impact Statement).

Probable Cause - The amount of proof needed by the police, the prosecutors, and the judge to believe that a crime was committed and that the accused committed it.

Probation - A court sentence allowing the accused to go free under the supervision of a probation officer.

Prosecutor - In a criminal case, the lawyer representing the government and the victim; in D.C., an Assistant U.S. Attorney or an Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Public Defender - An attorney employed by the D.C. government to represent defendants who cannot afford to pay for a lawyer.

Restitution - An order from the judge that requires the offender to pay the victim for damaged or stolen property or medical costs.

Sentence - The accused's punishment after being convicted of a crime.

Status Hearings - Court hearings to make sure that both the prosecution and defense are ready for trial.

Subpoena - A written order requiring a person to appear at a certain time to give testimony about the crime.

Suspect - A person who is thought to have committed a crime and is under investigation, but who has not been arrested or charged.

Testimony - Statements made in court by witnesses who are under oath to tell the truth.

Trial - A court proceeding before a judge or a jury at which evidence is presented to decide whether or not the accused committed the crime.

Verdict - The decision of the judge or jury at the end of a trial that the accused is either guilty or not guilty of the crime.

Victim - An individual against whom a crime, or an attempted crime, was committed. The family or close friend of an individual who was murdered.

Victim Impact Statement - A form used by the judge at the time of sentencing that allows victims to describe the physical, emotional, and financial impact of the crime on their lives and families.

Witness - A person who has seen or knows something about the crime. The victim is usually a witness too.

Witness Conference - A discussion between the victim, witness and the attorney to prepare for trial.

SOURCE: Council for Court Excellence.

TABLE A-1
Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract, 1988

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
1.0	1,029	114	915
2.0	1,031	81	950
3.0	184	15	169
4.0	157	7	150
5.1	299	23	276
5.2	186	10	176
6.0	296	19	277
7.1	139	13	126
7.2	138	9	129
8.1	153	8	145
8.1	108	4	104
9.1	119	3	116
9.2	39	0	39
10.1	555	29	526
10.2	164	6	158
11.0	361	27	334
12.0	330	14	316
13.1	80	4	76
13.2	241	12	229
14.0	225	16	209
15.0	129	3	126
16.0	260	21	239
17.0	403	71	332
18.1	7	3	4
18.3	110	12	98
18.4	242	55	187
19.1	233	29	204
19.2	109	15	94
20.1	220	29	191
20.2	327	49	278
21.1	268	78	190
21.2	228	61	167
22.1	163	44	119
22.2	98	24	74
23.1	114	27	87
23.2	353	16	337
24.0	235	55	180
25.1	260	32	228
25.2	366	75	291
26.0	186	8	178
27.1	330	37	293
27.2	584	73	511
28.0	714	165	549
29.0	255	95	160
30.0	260	75	185

TABLE A-1 (continued)
Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract, 1988

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
31.0	318	90	228
32.0	354	145	209
33.1	185	55	130
33.2	168	58	110
34.0	710	107	603
35.0	298	58	240
36.0	406	144	262
37.0	422	179	243
38.0	696	91	605
39.0	610	57	553
40.0	889	92	797
41.0	231	22	209
42.1	402	61	341
42.2	496	63	433
43.0	394	91	303
44.0	314	70	244
45.0	234	52	182
46.0	371	129	242
47.0	722	227	495
48.1	288	128	160
48.2	294	75	219
49.1	271	100	171
49.2	372	120	252
50.0	663	141	522
51.0	986	165	821
52.1	640	103	537
52.2	393	43	350
53.1	606	89	517
53.2	818	72	746
54.1	947	77	870
54.2	973	60	913
55.1	500	72	428
55.2	407	36	371
56.0	367	37	330
57.1	346	26	320
57.2	188	17	171
58.0	2,448	303	2,145
59.0	687	73	614
60.1	311	34	277
60.2	137	30	107
61.0	365	57	308
62.1	216	10	206
62.2	543	45	498
63.1	201	30	171
63.2	8	4	4

TABLE A-1 (continued)
Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract, 1988

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
64.0	287	102	185
65.0	397	45	352
66.0	346	44	302
67.0	460	52	408
68.1	126	36	90
68.2	149	30	119
68.4	110	13	97
69.0	398	81	317
70.0	607	120	487
71.0	409	107	302
72.0	779	163	616
73.1	34	5	29
73.2	506	129	377
73.4	331	126	205
73.8	43	10	33
74.1	248	68	180
74.4	322	165	157
74.5	512	180	332
74.6	225	75	150
74.7	458	90	368
74.8	201	77	124
75.1	711	224	487
75.2	236	65	171
76.1	405	101	304
76.3	420	51	369
76.4	331	68	263
76.5	218	25	193
77.3	411	115	296
77.7	273	79	194
77.8	214	49	165
77.9	178	38	140
78.3	415	147	268
78.4	337	154	183
78.5	425	102	323
78.7	142	43	99
78.8	435	175	260
79.1	252	95	157
79.3	182	65	117
80.1	221	40	181
80.2	339	50	289
81.0	437	35	402
82.0	328	30	298
83.1	458	50	408
83.2	334	63	271
84.1	187	62	125

TABLE A-1 (continued)
Number of Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract, 1988

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
84.2	303	57	246
85.0	505	134	371
86.0	528	95	433
87.1	144	41	103
87.2	168	34	134
88.2	230	78	152
88.3	376	80	296
88.4	258	65	193
89.3	152	45	107
89.4	479	104	375
90.1	61	7	54
90.2	510	74	436
91.1	234	60	174
91.2	465	147	318
92.1	125	17	108
92.2	469	136	333
93.1	331	53	278
93.2	210	52	158
94.0	283	41	242
95.1	285	21	264
95.2	293	60	233
95.3	138	18	120
95.5	145	22	123
95.7	55	12	43
95.8	198	28	170
96.1	146	38	108
96.2	140	71	69
96.3	430	77	353
96.4	111	18	93
97.0	418	161	257
98.1	370	158	212
98.2	126	47	79
98.3	147	44	103
98.4	203	53	150
98.5	145	35	110
98.6	431	102	329
98.7	293	80	213
98.8	272	41	231
99.1	132	12	120
99.2	201	34	167
99.3	217	70	147
99.4	252	127	125
99.5	131	44	87
99.6	143	34	109
99.7	197	67	130
Unknown	945	171	774
Total	**61,715**	**11,913**	**49,802**

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department. • Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-2
Number of Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1979-1988

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1979	8,652	3,028	5,624	158	173	1,231	1,466	1,376	3,373	826	49
1980	8,716	3,114	5,602	154	145	1,344	1,471	1,378	3,385	785	54
1981	9,242	3,133	6,109	179	118	1,448	1,388	1,494	3,770	808	37
1982	8,844	2,990	5,854	156	135	1,224	1,475	1,447	3,467	895	45
1983	8,735	2,946	5,789	173	129	1,153	1,491	1,335	3,508	890	56
1984	8,856	2,902	5,954	138	139	1,023	1,602	1,232	3,635	1,035	52
1985	8,995	3,131	5,864	107	136	1,030	1,858	1,475	3,156	1,193	40
1986	9,177	3,001	6,176	127	124	952	1,798	968	3,697	1,480	31
1987	8,275	2,689	5,586	124	97	764	1,704	852	3,354	1,339	41
1988	7,912	2,415	5,497	160	58	715	1,482	825	3,331	1,297	44

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-3
Number of Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1979-1988

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1979	3,280	863	2,417	15	26	601	221	859	1,130	407	21
1980	2,453	721	1,732	8	17	478	218	577	807	340	8
1981	2,428	720	1,708	12	18	462	228	572	768	360	8
1982	2,228	669	1,559	5	7	457	200	503	724	318	14
1983	2,250	655	1,595	3	15	434	203	515	648	419	13
1984	2,051	650	1,401	4	20	388	238	384	512	497	8
1985	2,443	986	1,457	15	22	431	518	374	343	725	15
1986	2,141	580	1,561	8	19	279	274	243	296	1,015	7
1987	2,229	562	1,667	9	14	220	319	197	333	1,133	4
1988	2,278	499	1,779	26	11	179	283	122	235	1,414	8

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-4
Total Arrests in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1979-1988

Crime Index Arrest	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Homicide	173	162	191	161	176	140	122	135	133	186
Rape	199	162	136	142	144	159	158	143	111	69
Robbery	1,832	1,822	1,910	1,681	1,587	1,411	1,461	1,231	984	894
Assault	1,687	1,689	1,616	1,675	1,694	1,840	2,376	2,072	2,023	1,765
Burglary	2,235	1,955	2,066	1,950	1,850	1,616	1,849	1,211	1,049	947
Larceny	4,503	4,192	4,538	4,191	4,156	4,147	3,499	3,993	3,687	3,566
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,233	1,125	1,168	1,213	1,309	1,532	1,918	2,495	2,472	2,711
Arson	70	62	45	59	69	60	55	38	45	52
Subtotal	**11,932**	**11,169**	**11,670**	**11,072**	**10,985**	**10,905**	**11,438**	**11,318**	**10,504**	**10,190**
Drugs	4,250	4,556	6,408	6,871	8,061	8,462	9,272	13,280	12,960	10,418
Other Part II	21,042	21,155	20,785	22,578	24,089	23,904	25,882	23,400	26,129	21,932
Total	**37,224**	**36,880**	**38,863**	**40,521**	**43,135**	**43,271**	**46,592**	**47,998**	**49,593**	**42,540**

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department. • Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-5
Number and Percent of Reported Offenses, Adult Arrests, and Juvenile Arrests for Part II Offenses by Type of Offense, Calendar Year 1988

Offense	Reported Offenses		Adult Arrests		Juvenile Arrests	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Assault	2,411	9	926	3	231	5
Forgery	642	2	352	1	19	1
Fraud	815	3	163	1	4	1
Embezzlement	405	1	4	<1	0	0
Stolen Property	210	1	244	1	28	1
Vandalism	6,761	24	471	2	229	5
Weapons	975	4	768	3	169	4
Prostitution	1,269	5	1,225	4	10	<1
Sex Offenses	411	1	158	1	33	1
Drug Laws	9,595	35	8,505	30	1,913	44
Gambling	7	<1	102	<1	46	1
Family Offenses	1	<1	0	0	5	<1
Liquor Laws	12	<1	158	1	5	<1
Drunkenness	0	0	2	<1	0	0
Disorderly Conduct	1	<1	5,243	19	354	8
Vagrancy	0	0	5	<1	0	0
Fugitive from Justice	954	3	5,485	20	829	19
Other	3,205	12	4,190	15	474	11
Total Part II	**27,674**	**100**	**28,001**	**100+**	**4,349**	**100**

SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department. • Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-6
Crime Rates (per 100,000 population) for U.S. Cities with Populations >400,000
Calendar Year 1988

City	Population	Part I Total*	Part I Crime Rate
Atlanta, GA	444,995	78,087	17,547.8
Fort Worth, TX	432,889	74,262	17,155.0
Dallas, TX	1,017,818	170,402	16,741.9
Seattle, WA	505,380	72,694	14,384.0
Saint Louis, MO	425,187	57,215	13,456.4
Jacksonville, FL	645,024	84,648	13,123.2
San Antonio, TX	935,729	116,773	12,479.4
Detroit, MI	1,086,714	131,334	12,085.4
Kansas City, MO	447,461	53,487	11,953.4
Boston, MA	579,921	66,491	11,465.5
Oklahoma City, OK	440,136	50,317	11,432.1
Austin, TX	467,423	50,673	10,840.9
Houston, TX	1,725,421	177,912	10,311.2
El Paso, TX	501,544	50,980	10,164.6
Chicago, IL**	2,994,100	297,865	9,948.4
Washington, DC	620,000	61,423	9,906.9
New York, NY	7,346,352	718,483	9,780.1
New Orleans, LA	538,047	52,460	9,750.1
Columbus, OH	588,428	56,769	9,647.6
Baltimore, MD	763,880	70,021	9,166.5
Phoenix, AZ	951,717	87,077	9,149.5
Memphis, TN	668,935	61,159	9,142.7
San Diego, CA	1,073,466	96,756	9,013.4
San Francisco, CA	753,927	66,055	8,761.5
Los Angeles, CA	3,402,342	295,184	8,675.9
Long Beach, CA	413,667	34,660	8,378.7
Denver, CO	500,555	41,501	8,291.0
Cleveland, OH	544,515	44,831	8,233.2
Milwaukee, WI	611,140	49,429	8,088.0
Nashville, TN	502,759	37,185	7,396.2
Las Vegas, NV	510,941	37,461	7,331.8
Indianapolis, IN	483,187	29,684	6,143.4
Philadelphia, PA	1,657,285	100,051	6,037.0
Honolulu, HI	838,656	49,533	5,906.2
San Jose, CA	732,022	38,406	5,246.6

*Part One/Crime Index Offenses include murder and non-negligent manslaughter, forcible rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny-theft, and auto theft.
**Data collected from the Chicago Police Department.

SOURCE: Uniform Crime Reports Preliminary Annual Release, Federal Bureau of Investigation.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

TABLE A-7
Adult Drug Arrests by Charge and Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1984-1988

Arrest by Drug Type	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Sales					
*Opium/Cocaine and Derivitives	1,607	1,587	1,919	2,087	2,049
Marijuana	851	527	613	572	441
**Other	1,084	1,101	2,526	2,638	876
Total	**3,542**	**3,215**	**5,058**	**5,297**	**3,366**
Possession					
*Opium/Cocaine and Derivitives	1,535	2,389	3,409	3,328	3,892
Marijuana	1,498	1,521	1,653	1,176	728
**Other	1,246	1,524	1,938	1,265	519
Total	**4,279**	**5,434**	**7,000**	**5,769**	**5,139**

*Heroin, morphine and codeine.
**Includes synthetics such as Demoral and methadone and other narcotic drugs such as barbiturates and benzedrine.
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis..

TABLE A-8
Juvenile Drug Arrests by Charge and Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1984-1988

Arrest by Drug Type	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
Sales					
*Opium/Cocaine and Derivitives	23	61	190	607	1,306
Marijuana	69	156	67	95	65
**Other	93	3	22	848	286
Total	**185**	**220**	**279**	**1,550**	**1,657**
Possession					
*Opium/Cocaine and Derivitives	34	86	106	103	150
Marijuana	297	322	791	130	33
**Other	119	2	46	111	73
Total	**450**	**410**	**943**	**344**	**256**

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.
**Heroin, morphine and codeine.
***Includes synthetics such as Demorol and methadone and other narcotic drugs such as barbiturates and benzedrine.
SOURCE: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

1989 CRIME AND JUSTICE REPORT

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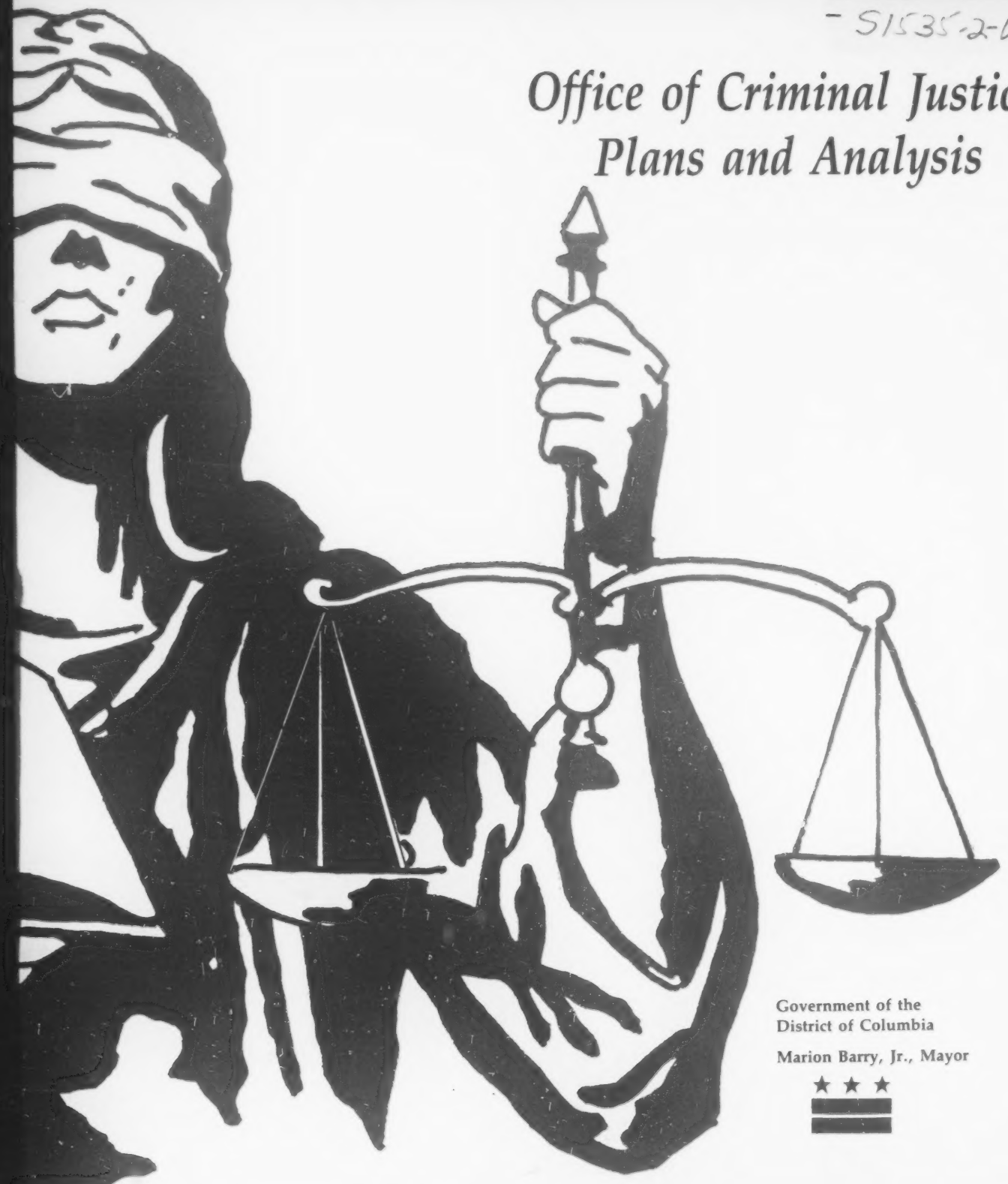
Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis



Government of the
District of Columbia

Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

★ ★ ★

FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In attempting to develop policy and program agendas for the District's criminal justice system and clients, it is essential that policymakers and program planners remain abreast of criminal justice issues and trends. The office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis is the government agency responsible for providing accurate and current data and analysis about trends and issues in the District's criminal justice system. The annual **Crime and Justice Report** is the publication in which this important information is reported and made available to government agencies and the public.

The **1989 Crime and Justice Report** provides a comprehensive overview of criminal justice trends and issues in the District of Columbia. This report contains information and statistical analyses of trends in law enforcement, the courts, corrections, parole and juvenile justice. Information presented here addresses questions about types of crime reported and number of arrests, crime in particular areas of the city and criminal justice agency expenditures and caseload sizes. Data are provided over the past five- and, in some cases, 10-year periods. Characteristics of adult and juvenile arrestees, including drug use, and descriptions of the criminal and juvenile justice processes are also provided in this report.

With the vital data presented here and the insightful descriptions of analysis results, this report serves as an invaluable tool for government officials as well as private orgnanizations, groups and citizens to not only understand the problems and issues of the city's criminal justice system, but also develop strategies and programs to address these concerns and plan for the future.

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The District's criminal justice system is comprised of five basic organizational components: police, prosecution, defense, courts, corrections and parole. Together these components carryout the criminal justice process. This process involves detection of crime and apprehension of criminals, pretrial decisions and services, trial, sentencing and corrections or service of sentences. In carrying out these functions, the various criminal justice agencies participate in a host of information and data-gathering activities that have a vital role in monitoring and evaluating activities and progress and in examining trends in the District's criminal justice system.

This report provides a statistical overview of activities and outcomes in the different stages through which persons and cases are processed in the District's criminal justice system. The data are presented in an order that parallels the actual flow of cases through the criminal justice system from reported offenses to corrections and parole. Also included are descriptions of the criminal justice and juvenile justice processes in the District.

The data represent five- and 10-year trends. Graphs, charts and maps appearing in this report are derived from data presented in the tables, text and appendix sections. In addition to the statistical charts and graphs, a geographically-based analyis that presents the location of reported offenses in the District of Columbia is provided.

The law enforcement section of this report includes information about reported crime in the District, adult arrests and characteristics of adult arrestees. Also included is a geographical analysis that shows the location of crime in the city.

Data pertaining to prosecutions and convictions are presented in the section on courts. Prosecutions and convictions by offense type are also included in this section.

The corrections section of this report presents data on the average daily population of the District's correctional facilities and incarceration rates. The section on parole reports data for grants and revocations.

The section on juvenile justice includes information on juvenile arrests, prosecutions and dispositions as well as juvenile drug use.

A special addition to this report includes a discussion focusing on homicide and violent crime. A variety of indicators are examined including occurrence, motives, methods and sociodemographic characteristics of victims and assailants.

The total expenditures of the District of Columbia government increased 38 percent from fiscal year 1985 to 1989, rising to more than $3.3 billion. Nearly a quarter of the District's budget is earmarked for public safety and justice. Public safety and justice expenditures increased 43 percent between fiscal years 1985 and 1989 from $535,022,000 to $767,746,000 (Table 1, Figure 1). In 1989, 70 percent of the expenditures for public safety and justice was devoted to the Metropolitan Police Department and the Department of Corrections.

The Department of Corrections last year had the largest budget within the public safety and justice sector. Its expenditures have increased 58 percent from $136,559,000 in 1985 to $215,468,000 in 1989. The Metropolitan Police Department had the next largest expenditures which rose 40 percent from $151,662,000 in 1985 to $212,428,000 in 1989 (Table 2, Figure 2).

Figure 1
D.C. Government Total Expenditures By Agency, 1989

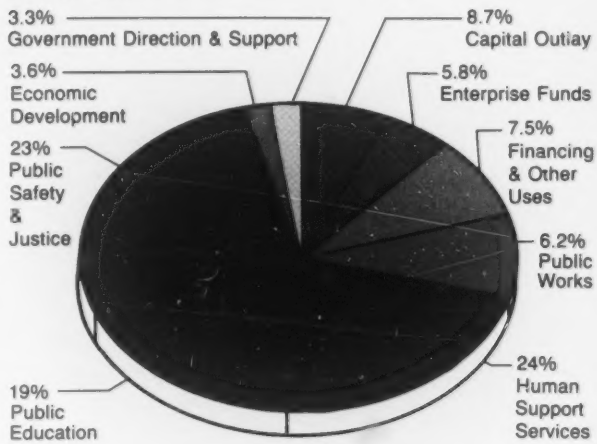


Table 1
District of Columbia Total Expenditures* by Agency, Fiscal Years 1985-1989

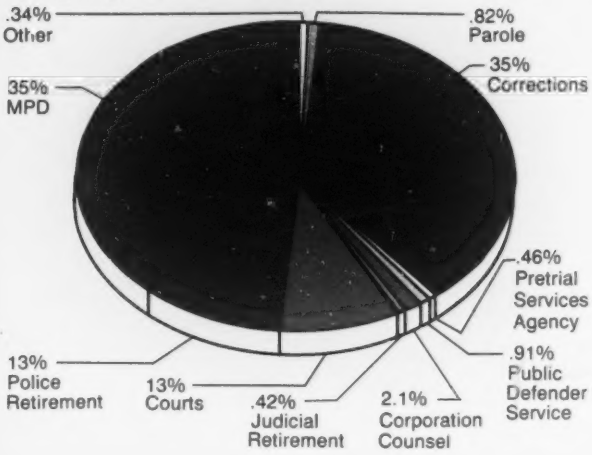
	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Government Direction & Support	90,773	101,597	110,908	113,928	109,525
Economic Development	79,692	96,659	111,597	116,486	121,123
Public Safety & Justice	535,022	594,310	660,629	710,072	767,746
Public Education	490,379	515,089	544,929	588,485	625,356
Human Support Services	564,932	613,652	657,865	731,541	789,623
Public Works	191,838	196,319	198,757	215,336	207,612
Financing & Other Uses	206,832	194,786	211,308	232,931	250,838
Enterprise Funds	144,473	152,731	157,491	203,203	193,570
Capital Outlay	136,422	375,574	437,295	296,724	293,208
Total	**2,440,363**	**2,840,697**	**3,090,779**	**3,208,679**	**3,358,601**

*Expenditures are in thousands of dollars.

Source: District of Columbia Supporting Schedules, Office of the Budget.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Figure 2
Criminal Justice Expenditures By Agency, 1989



The largest increases in the public safety and justice sector were for the Board of Parole and Pretrial Services Agency whose previous budgets were among the smallest within public safety and justice. The Board of Parole's budget began in 1985 at $1,088,000 and by 1989 rose to $5,041,000, an increase of 363 percent. Much of this increase is the result of the transfer of parole supervision authority from the Department of Corrections to the Board of Parole in fiscal year 1988. The Pretrial Services Agency had an increased budget of $2,821,000 in 1989, up 90 percent from $1,486,000 in 1985. The smallest budgetary increases were seen in the court system and the Public Defender Service. The court system budget increased 29 percent from $59,698,000 in 1985 to $77,189,000 in 1989. The budget for the Public Defender Service rose 31 percent from $4,246,000 in 1985 to $5,583,000 in 1989.

Table 2
District of Columbia Government Total* Public Safety and Justice Expenditures Fiscal Years 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Metropolitan Police Department	151,662	169,809	185,750	197,687	212,428
Police Retirement	64,011	66,888	72,670	74,512	78,390
Courts	59,698	60,426	65,512	73,544	77,189
Judicial Retirement	1,823	2,020	2,500	2,601	2,600
Corporation Counsel	8,879	9,902	10,450	12,317	12,754
Public Defender Service	4,246	4,428	4,786	5,222	5,583
Pretrial Services Agency	1,486	2,141	2,361	2,435	2,821
Corrections	136,559	184,727	185,412	194,608	215,468
Board of Parole	1,088	1,434	1,994	3,931	5,041
Other	1,259	1,397	1,138	1,711	2,108
Total	**430,711**	**483,172**	**532,573**	**568,568**	**614,382**

*Expenditures for the Fire Department Retirement, settlements and judgments, National Guard and Office of Emergency Preparedness are not included in the public safety sector.

Source: District of Columbia Supporting Schedules, Office of the Budget.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

The District's criminal justice system is comprised of five basic organizational components: police, prosecution, defense, courts, and corrections. These major components participate in a five-stage criminal justice process:

- Detection of crime and apprehension of offenders
- Pretrial decisions and services
- Trial
- Sentencing
- Corrections or service of sentence

There are six publicly financed District agencies that have statutory responsibilities for administering the criminal justice process: Metropolitan Police Department, Pretrial Services Agency, Superior Court, Corporation Counsel, Department of Corrections, and the Board of Parole. Additionally, the Public Defender Service, an independent agency, and the United States Attorney's Office are involved in the city's criminal justice system.

The criminal justice process begins with the police who must determine the validity of a reported crime and follow by investigation, identification, and possible apprehension of suspects. The police must then decide, based upon the facts of the case, the nature of the charges to be forwarded to the prosecutor for a determination of whether or not and what to prosecute.

At the next stage, the alleged offender's pretrial status must be determined based upon the recommendation of the Pretrial Services Agency prior to arraignment in the case of alleged misdemeanors or presentment in the case of alleged felonies. Several factors are considered in the decision to release or detain a defendant. In reviewing a defendant's case, the pretrial examiner considers his ties to family and community, employment status, residency, prior record of failure to appear in court, drug abuse and criminal history, and other indicators of reliability.

In the case of arraignment, charges are presented, a plea is entered, and a trial date may be set. In the case of presentment, the arrestee is informed of the charge, counsel is appointed (if necessary), pretrial status is determined, and a date is set for a preliminary hearing (unless waived).

In felony proceedings, the pretrial stage involves a series of preliminary and Grand Jury hearings. The hearings are designed to ensure that the evidence and facts of the case presented are sufficient to establish probable cause for indictment. In a preliminary hearing, a judge determines from the evidence presented by the prosecutor if there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed. In a Grand Jury hearing, the prosecutor's evidence is reviewed and, if the evidence is sufficient, an indictment is issued. In a small percentage of cases, the Grand Jury can initiate an investigation, issue an indictment based on investigation findings, and then issue an arrest warrant. The defendant indicted under these circumstances is then arraigned and subsequently stands trial.

The prosecutor remains the key participant throughout this stage of the criminal justice process and may use some discretion until Grand Jury indictment to dismiss the case for any number of reasons. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel prosecutes juvenile cases, traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases, and civil suits to which the District government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all other criminal cases.

In felony prosecution, if probable cause is established at the preliminary hearing stage, the case is bound over to the Grand Jury. If the Grand Jury indicts, the case then proceeds to arraignment, where a plea is entered. Before a defendant enters a plea or goes to trial, it is the obligation of the defense counsel to investigate the case and interview any witnesses. In the majority of cases, disposition is resolved by a plea of guilty to all or some of the charges indicated. If pleas bargaining occurs, the prosecutor and defense counsel discuss whether the client can plead guilty to the given charges or lesser charges based on the defendant's prior criminal record and role in the crime. If a felony defendant pleads not guilty, a trial by either judge takes place and a determination of guilt or innocence is made. If a defendant pleads guilty, or if a defendant is found guilty by a judge or jury, a conviction is established and a sentence is imposed.

Persons who have pled guilty or been convicted following trial are subsequently sentenced by the court. Sentencing options include incarceration, probation, a fine, placement in a halfway house, institutionalization or community service. If a person is sentenced to incarceration, a classification evaluation is conducted to determine the level of supervision and services he will need. The findings of this study are the basis for deciding the facility in which the inmate's sentence will be served.

If not incarcerated, a person may be sentenced to probation for a maximum of five years. Conditions of probation include drug testing, alcohol treatment, employment and reporting to an assigned probation officer. Also, a person may be placed in a residential treatment facility for all or part of his probation. Violation of probation terms may result in probation extension or revocation. If probation is revoked, the probationer may then be incarcerated, or placed in a halfway house. If a probationer adheres to the terms of his probation, it may be terminated early.

Once an inmate has served his minimum sentence, he may be considered for parole. Parole eligibility is determined by a review of reports of progress during incarceration, parole guidelines, personal interviews as well as other factors that indicate the possibility of risk to the community. If parole is granted, an inmate may be released to a halfway house, a work-release program, or directly into the community.

Overview

The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) is primarily responsible for law enforcement in the District of Columbia. The department has both city and state law enforcement authority and is charged with a broad range of statutory and municipal law enforcement responsibilities. In addition to the MPD, which has a funded strength of 4,055 police officers, there are 23 other public law enforcement authorities operating in the District of Columbia with more than 3,000 commissioned police officers. Among the public agencies with police powere are the U.S. Secret Service Uniformed Division, the U.S. Capitol Police, the U.S. Park Police and the Metro Transit Police.

The most common way in which a crime becomes known to the police is for the victim to report it. Other crimes become known when a law enforcement officer either witnesses a crime in progress or uncovers evidence of a crime while conducting patrol duties. A citizen other than the victim may also witness a crime and then report the crime to the authorities.

Reported offense data throughout the United States focus primarily on the eight major offenses defined by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as Crime Index offenses, or Part I offenses. These offenses are further divided into two groups: violent offenses, which include homicide, rape, robbery and aggravated assault; and property offenses, which are burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson. In selecting the crimes to be included in the Crime Index, the FBI considers several factors. The seriousness of the crime and frequency of occurrence serve as indicators of the nation's crime experience. While there are differences in criminal status for given crimes in different jurisdictions, all crime index offenses are fully defined and a single definition for each of the chosen offenses was developed to ensure measurable crime data (See appendix for definitions).

Part II offenses encompass all other crime classifications outside those defined as Part I offenses (see appendix for definitions). This category of offenses was devised and adopted in order that law enforcement, judicial and penal statistics might be uniformly compiled in terms of a single classification of offenses.

After a crime is reported, the police must determine the validity of the reported offense. Once validated, the police investigate and attempt to identify and apprehend a suspect. After an individual is taken into custody, the police decide, based on the facts of the case, which charge to impose and forward to the prosecutor. A complete description of the criminal justice process after arrest is given in the section entitled "The Criminal Justice Process in the District of Columbia."

This section of the report examines reported offense data, geographical patterns of crime, arrest data, characteristics of arrestees and trends and issues concerning reported offenses and arrests in the District.

Reported Offenses

An analysis of Crime Index offenses for the past 10 years reveals that the overall crime index total has fallen 3 percent since 1980. This decrease is attributable to a decrease in the number of property crimes reported from 51,263 to 49,374 in 1989, representing a 4 percent decrease. The trend of violent crime changed very little during the past decade, rising 1 percent since 1980.

More recently, Crime Index offenses have increased 1 percent since 1988. Violent crime increased 9 percent and property crime decreased by 1 percent. The increase in violent crime can be attributed to an 18 percent increase in homicide, a 13 percent increase in rape, a 15 percent increase in robbery and a 1 percent increase in assault. The decrease in property crime is due to the 4 percent decline in burglaries and auto theft and 32 percent decrease in arson from 1988 to 1989 (Table 3, Figure 3).

Figure 3

Reported Offenses in D.C. Calendar Years 1980–1989

Number of Offenses

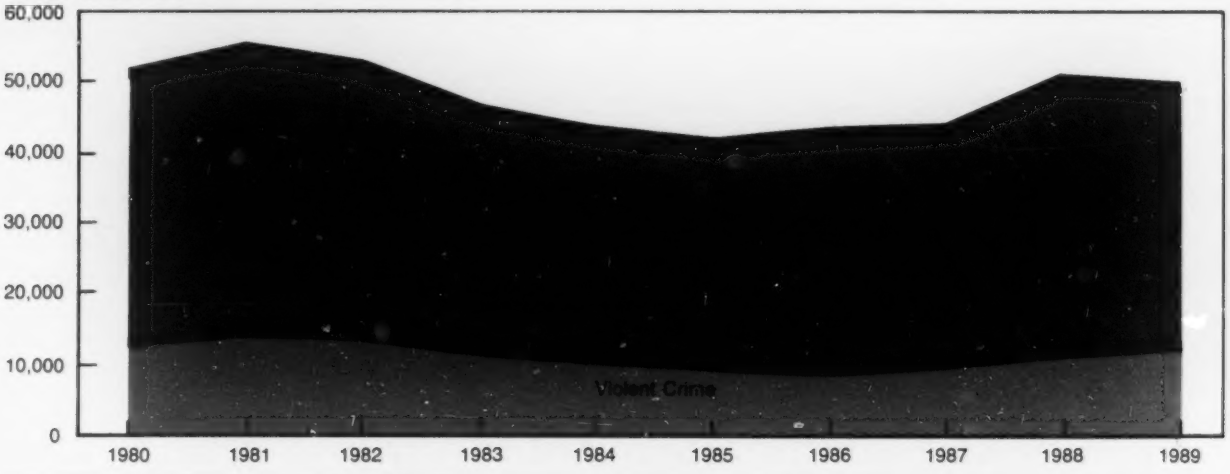


Table 3

Reported Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia, Calendar Years 1980-1989

Year		Population Estimate	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide*	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1980	Total	637,651	64,035	12,772	51,263	200	439	8,897	3,236	16,260	31,068	3,568	367
	Rate		10,042	2,003	8,039	31	69	1,395	507	2,550	4,872	560	58
1981	Total	630,600	68,338	14,468	53,870	223	414	10,399	3,432	16,832	32,845	3,765	428
	Rate		10,837	2,294	8,543	35	66	1,649	544	2,669	5,209	597	68
1982	Total	630,000	66,071	13,397	52,674	194	421	9,137	3,645	14,744	33,435	4,086	379
	Rate		10,487	2,127	8,361	31	67	1,450	579	2,345	5,307	649	60
1983	Total	627,500	58,150	11,936	46,214	186	406	7,698	3,646	12,483	29,405	3,955	371
	Rate		9,267	1,902	7,365	30	65	1,227	581	1,989	4,686	630	59
1984	Total	623,000	53,857	10,725	43,132	175	366	6,087	4,097	10,954	27,471	4,374	333
	Rate		8,645	1,722	6,923	28	59	977	658	1,758	4,409	702	53
1985	Total	626,900	50,367	10,172	40,195	148	337	5,230	4,457	10,004	24,873	5,024	294
	Rate		8,034	1,623	6,412	24	54	834	711	1,596	3,968	801	47
1986	Total	627,400	52,431	9,422	43,009	194	328	4,179	4,181	10,814	25,818	6,105	272
	Rate		8,401	1,502	6,855	31	52	752	666	1,724	4,115	973	43
1987	Total	628,500	52,799	10,016	42,783	225	245	4,462	5,084	11,241	24,965	6,297	280
	Rate		8,401	1,594	6,807	36	39	710	809	1,789	3,972	1,002	45
1988	Total	620,000	61,715	11,913	49,802	369	165	5,689	5,690	12,295	28,582	8,633	292
	Rate		9,954	1,922	8,033	60	27	918	918	1,983	4,610	1,392	47
1989	Total	620,000**	62,309	12,935	49,374	434	186	6,540	5,775	11,778	29,110	8,287	199
	Rate		10,050	2,086	7,964	70	30	1,055	931	1,900	4,695	1,337	32

The following classifications will be used in this and subsequent tables:

Crime Index Total equals violent crime total plus property crime total.

Violent Crime Total equals the sum of homicide, forcible rape, robbery, and aggravated assault.

Property Crime Total equals the sum of burglary, larceny-theft, motor vehicle theft, and arson.

Rates are calculated per 100,000 residents.

* Justifiable and excusable homicides are not included in total.

** Population estimates for 1988

Source: 1980-1989: Metropolitan Police Department, "Offenses Reported Under Uniform Crime Reporting Program."

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Reported Crime Relative to Other Cities

In a comparative analysis of reported crime in U.S. cities with populations greater than 400,000, data for 1989 show that 18 cities had crime rates higher than the District. The District's crime rate is 10,019 per 100,000 residents (Table A-1).

Geographic Patterns of Crime

Crime in Wards

Ward 2 leads the District with the highest number (20,115) of reported violent and property crimes, constituting 32 percent of all Crime Index offenses, 35 percent of all property offenses and 23 percent of all violent offenses for 1989. Because Ward 2 comprises the urban core of the District and has a large commercial presence, the disproportionate amount of both property and violent offenses in this ward is predictable. Past research has always pinpointed the largest proportions of crime in business areas.

Ward 1, which has the second highest occurrence of total Crime Index, violent and property crimes had less than half as many as Ward 2. Wards 5, 6 and 7 had between 5,300 and 7,600 reported Crime Index offenses in 1989 and Wards 3, 4 and 8 had between 3,200 and 4,700. After Ward 2, Wards 1, 6 and 8 had the most violent crimes reported and Wards 1, 5 and 6 had the most property crimes reported in 1989 (Table 4).

Crime in Census Tracts

The distribution of Crime Index offenses across residential and non-residential census tracts is shown in Maps 1 and 2. It should be noted that in maps depicting crime in residential areas, the non-residential tracts are left white. Conversely, in maps of crime in non-residential sections, the predominantly residential tracts are white.

Residential census tracts are those areas where the majority (at least 51 percent) of the land is zoned for residential use. The residential census tracts with the lowest (1 to 225) Crime Index totals are located primarily in Ward 3. Census tracts with moderately high (226 to 774) Crime Index totals are in Wards 4 and 5. The highest (774 to 967) Crime Index totals are found in Wards 1 and 7 (Table A-2, Map 1).

Non-residential census tracts are those areas where at least 51 percent of the land is zoned for non-residential purposes, such as commercial or recreational. Of non-residential census tracts, the lowest Crime Index totals are found in Wards 7 and 8. Moderately high Crime Index totals are found in Wards 1 and 5. Crime is highest in Ward 2. Because research has shown that larger amounts of crime more often occur in commercial areas than in residential areas, the higher amount of Part I crimes in Ward 2, which is 59 percent commercially-zoned, is not surprising (Table A-2, Map 2).

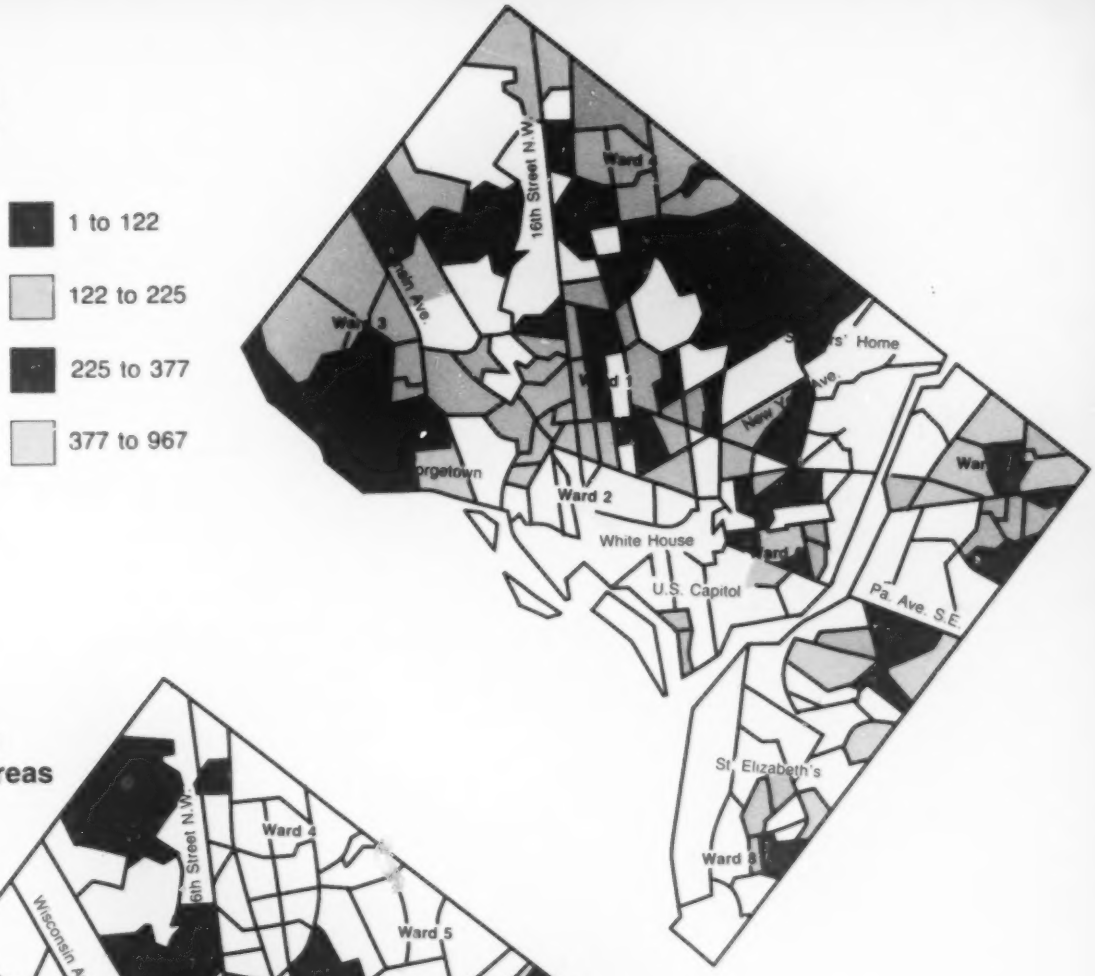
Table 4

Reported Violent and Property Crime by Ward
Calendar Year 1989

Ward	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total
1	9,231	1,755	7,476
2	20,115	2,930	17,185
3	3,276	212	3,064
4	4,634	871	3,763
5	6,474	1,670	4,804
6	7,555	1,765	5,790
7	5,337	1,667	3,670
8	4,908	1,954	2,954
Unknown	779	111	668
Total	**62,309**	**12,935**	**49,374**

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Map 1
Part I Offenses in Residential Areas



Map 2
Part I Offenses in Non-residential Areas

Adult Arrests

Adult arrests for Part I and Part II offenses in 1989 were the highest in 10 years, increasing 34 percent from 33,332 in 1980 to 44, 544 in 1989. This increase is primarily due to the 45 percent increase in Part II arrests for the same period. Although arrests for Part I offenses have changed less than 1 percent from 8,716 in 1980 to 8,801 in 1989, the proportion of Part I to Part II offenses reflects a greater change. While Part I offenses comprised 26 percent of the 33,332 arrests in 1980, only 20 percent of the 44,544 arrests were for the same in 1989 (Table 5, Figure 4).

Looking at adult arrests for the past five years shows less dramatic changes. Total adult arrests have increased 4 percent from 42,643 in 1985 to 44,544 in 1989. Part I adult arrests decreased 2 percent from 8,995 in 1985 to 8,801 in 1989. Part II arrests increased 6 percent from 33,648 in 1985 to 35,743 in 1989 (Tables 5, A-3 and A-4).

Adult Drug Arrests

Data for 1989 indicate that there has been an increase of 4 percent in the number of adult drug arrests since 1985 from 8,649 to 9,035. The majority (62 percent) of drug arrests continue to be for possession of illegal substances. Arrests for sale and possession of cocaine and opiates continue to increase, comprising 82 percent of all drug arrests (9,035) compared with 45 percent of all drug arrests (3,889) in 1985. Between 1985 and 1989, there was some fluctuation in the number of drug arrests due to emphasis placed by the Metropolitan Police Department on street-level enforcement. Drug arrests peaked at 12,058 in 1986 at the height of Operation Clean Sweep, a police initiative aimed at street drug sales. From 1986 to 1989, drug arrests have gradually declined slowly by 25 percent, reflecting changes in resource availability and law enforcement strategies (Tables 6 and A-5, Figure 5).

Table 5
Adult Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses
Calendar Years 1980-1989

Year	Part I	Part II	Total
1980	8,716	24,616	33,332
1981	9,242	26,182	35,424
1982	8,844	28,416	37,260
1983	8,735	31,065	39,800
1984	8,854	31,050	39,906
1985	8,995	33,648	42,643
1986	9,177	34,877	43,994
1987	8,275	35,170	43,445
1988	7,912	28,001	35,913
1989	8,801	35,743	44,544

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 4
Part I and II Adult Arrests
Calendar Years 1980 & 1989

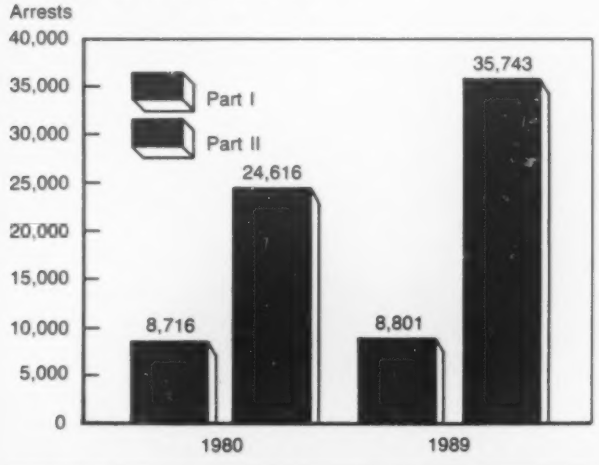


Figure 5
Adult Drug Arrests
Calendar Years 1985 & 1989

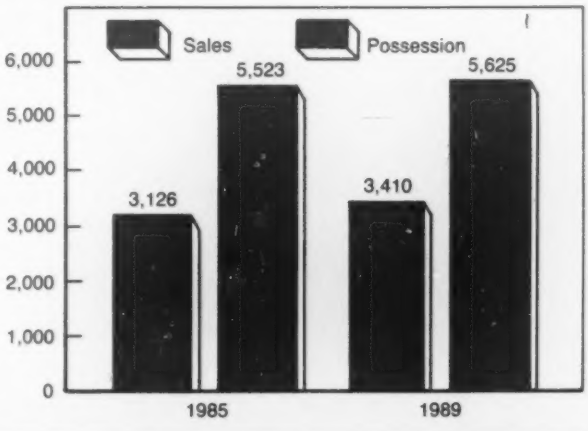


Table 6

Adult Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession Calendar Years 1985-1989

Year	Sales	Percent of total	Possession	Percent of total	Total
1985	3,126	36	5,523	64	8,649
1986	5,058	42	7,000	58	12,058
1987	5,297	48	5,769	52	11,066
1988	3,366	40	5,139	60	8,505
1989	3,410	38	5,625	62	9,035

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Characteristics of Arrestees

Age and Gender

Of the 44,544 adults arrested in 1989, the majority (81 percent) were male. Men comprised 85 percent of those arrested for Part I offenses and 80 percent of those arrested for Part II offenses. Of those arrested for drug law violations, 81 percent were male (Table 7).

The age breakdown of those arrested shows that the majority of arrestees were below the age of thirty. Of all adults arrested, 24 percent (10,469) were ages 25 to 29 and 23 percent (10,414) were age 22 and younger. Of Part I arrestees, 23 percent (2,018) were ages 25 to 29 and 26 percent (2,323) were age 22 and younger. Of persons arrested for Part II crimes, 25 percent (8,451) were ages 25 to 29 and 24 percent (8,091) were ages 22 or younger. For adults arrested for drug offenses, 23 percent were ages 25 to 29 followed by adults ages 18 to 20 (19 percent) and ages 30 to 34 (17 percent) (Table 7, Figure 6).

The majority (74 percent or 33,094) of persons arrested in 1989 were District residents at the time of their apprehension. Fourteen (14) percent (6,097) of arrestees indicated Maryland as their place of resident and 7 percent (3,013) indicated Virginia residency.

Drug Use

Pretrial Services Agency has steadily increased the number of urinalysis tests administered to persons arrested in the District. In 1989, there were 18,388 drug tests administered, 16 percent more than in 1985. The percent of the adult arrestee population testing positive for drug use declined in 1989 for the first time since the advent of drug testing in the District. Sixty-seven (67) percent (12,252) of those tested in 1989 tested positive for the presence of one or more drugs compared with 72 percent (11,351) in 1988. Of arrestees tested, 63 percent (11, 497) tested positive for cocaine. PCP use among adult arrestees sharply declined since 1987 from 43 percent (6,725) to 17 percent (3,175) in 1989. Heroin continues to steadily decrease with 13 percent of arrestees testing positive in 1989 compared with 20 percent in 1985. As indicated by drug arrests and urinalysis test results, cocaine remains the drug of choice in the District (Table 8).

Table 7

Adult Part I, Part II, and Drug Arrests by Age and Gender, Calendar Year 1989

Age	Part I	Part II	Drugs*	Total
18-20	1,552	4,724	1,680	6,276
21-22	771	3,367	915	4,138
23-24	797	3,488	910	4,285
25-29	2,018	8,451	2,073	10,469
30-34	1,613	6,328	1,524	7,946
35-39	1,019	4,406	1,076	5,425
40-44	478	2,319	485	2,797
45-49	174	1,059	179	1,233
50 +	248	1,377	169	1,625
Unknown	126	224	24	350
Total	**8,801**	**33,743**	**9,035**	**44,544**
Gender				
Male	7,479	28,629	7,639	36,108
Female	1,322	7,114	1,396	8,436
Total	**8,801**	**35,743**	**9,035**	**44,544**

*Drug law violations are a Part II offense.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 8
Adult Drug Test Results
Calendar Years 1985–1989

Year	Total Tests	Total Positive	Percent Positive	Heroin	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive
1985	15,877	9,595	60	3,166	20	5 114	32	5,184	33
1986	14,935	10,098	68	3,101	21	6,025	40	5,837	39
1987	15,767	11,289	72	2,662	17	7,947	50	6,725	43
1988	15,734	11,351	72	2,618	17	10,078	64	5,224	33
1989	18,388	12,252	67	2,468	13	11,497	63	3,175	17

Percents based on total number of tests
Totals include positive tests for amphetamines and methadone
Categories not mutually exclusive

Source: Pretrial Services Agency
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Trends and Issues

While the District's Crime Index offenses have fluctuated over the past 10 years, the overall crime index total has decreased 3 percent since 1980. In st the past five years however, Crime Index offenses have consistently increased, rising to 10,050 per 100,000 residents in 1989. However, this rate remains below those experienced between 1980 and 1982.

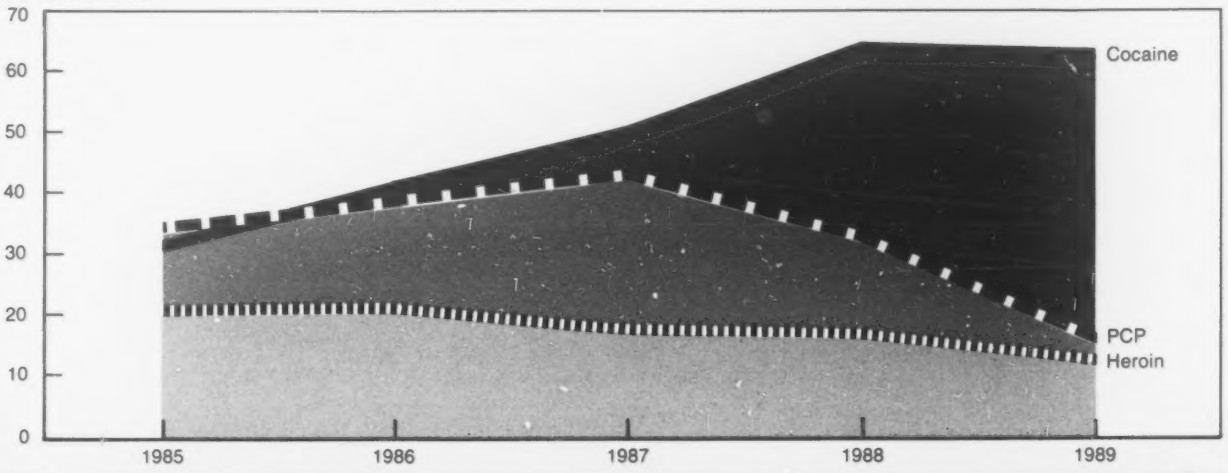
Increases in Crime Index offenses are the result of increases in both violent and property crimes which increased 27 percent and 23 percent respectively from 1985 to 1989. While violent crime rose 9 percent from 1988 to 1989, however, property crime decreased 1 percent in the same time.

Adult arrests are the highest since 1980 due primarily to a 45 percent increase in Part II offenses from 1980 to 1989. In recent years, Part I adult arrests decreased from 1985 to 1989 while Part II arrests increased.

Adult drug arrests increased slightly since 1985. The vast majority of drug arrests continue to be for possession, and possession and sale of cocaine increasingly comprise the majority of drug arrests.

Adult arrestees testing positive for any drug use declined in 1989 for the first time since 1985. Cocaine remains the drug of choice in the District as indicated by drug arrests and urinalysis test findings.

Figure 6
Adult Drug Test Results Calendar Years 1985–1989
Percent Positive



Homicides and violent crimes continue to escalate and remain a major concern for the District as well as many major cities across the country. Due to the easy availability of lethal weapons and the burgeoning drug trade, many larger cities in the nation are experiencing patterns with homicide and violent crime similar to the District's. FBI data show that homicide rates for cities with populations greater than 500,000, including Dallas, Baltimore, New York, Chicago, Detroit, Memphis and Los Angeles, have been on the rise since 1985.

In the District, the homicide and violent crime rates have steadily increased over the past five years. The homicide rate escalated from 24 per 100,000 residents in 1985 to 70 per 100,000 in 1989. The overall violent crime rate has increased since 1986 from 1,502 per 100,000 residents to 2,086 per 100,000 in 1989. These increases have been attributed to a flourishing drug trade and the violent crime associated with it.

Violent crime data show that, while rape has steadily decreased from 421 in 1982 to 165 in 1988, with an increase to 186 in 1989; other violent offenses have steadily and dramatically increased in recent years. Robbery increased 56 percent from 4,179 in 1984 to 6,500 in 1989. Assault increased 38 percent from 4,181 in 1984 to 5,775 in 1989. Homicide most notably has increased 193 percent from 148 in 1985 to 434 in 1989 (Table 3).

Homicide motive data continue to show an increase in drug-related incidents. Drug-related homicides have ranked first among motives for the past several years. Forty-six (46) percent of all homicides were drug-related in 1987, increasing to 52 percent in 1989. Domestic disputes, arguments and robbery have ranked as the next three most frequent motives for murder in the same period (Table A-8).

Firearms are by far the homicide and assault weapons of choice. Shootings continue to the be the most common method of homicide followed by stabbings. Data for assault weapons indicate the same pattern. As the number of homicides has increased over the past five years, so has the percentage indicating guns as the weapon used. Of the 148 homicides in 1985, 61 percent listed some type of gun as the fatal weapon. Of the 430 homices in 1989, 77 percent resulted from the use of a gun. Knives or another type of sharp instrument were the second most frequently used weapon. The percentage breakdown, however, shows that use of sharp instruments as fatal weapons decreased from 24 percent in 1985 to 13 percent in 1989 (Table A-9).

The weapon of choice has changed in recent years for aggravated assault. In 1985, 33 percent of assault cases involved knives or other sharp objects. Guns ranked second with 23 percent. By 1989, however, use of guns in assault cases increased to 35 percent with knives and other sharp instruments ranking second with 24 percent (Table A-10).

The profiles for homicide victims and assailants in the District are very similar. Homicide victims are overwhelmingly young, black males. While the proportion of white victims and black female victims has fluctuated over the past five years, the proportion of black males has consistently increased. In 1985, 69 percent of victims were black males compared with 83 percent in 1989. Black females comprised the next largest group of victims with 17 percent in 1985 and 8 percent in 1989 (Table A-11).

Black males constitute the largest percentage of persons arrested for homicide. More black males were arrested for murder in 1989 than in the past five years. In 1985, 79 percent of assailants were black males compared with 89 percent in 1989. Black females who comprise 7 percent of persons arrested for homicide rank as the next largest group (Table A-12).

When data for age is examined, opposite trends emerge for homicide victims and assailants. In 1985, 41 percent of victims were ages 18 to 30 compared with 35 percent in 1989. Among juvenile victims, 12 percent were ages 17 or less in 1985 compared with 7 percent in 1989 (Table A-13).

Among persons arrested for homicide, the proportion of adults ages 18 to 30 was relatively the same in 1985 and 1989, 49 percent and 52 percent respectively. For juvenile assailants, however, the increase is more notable from 12 percent in 1985 to 19 percent in 1989 (Table A-14).

As the number of homicides has increased, so has the number of persons arrested for murder. Homicide arrests rose 174 percent from 122 in 1985 to 334 in 1989 (Table A-15). Thus far, approximately 56 percent of homicides that occurred in 1989 have been closed.

Overview

After a person has been arrested and charged, the charge and any additional information about that person are forwarded by the police to the prosecutor's office. In the District, the Office of the Corporation Counsel prosecutes juvenile cases, traffic cases, some misdemeanor cases and civil suits to which the District of Columbia government is a party. The United States Attorney's Office handles the prosecution of all adult criminal cases. This section of the report provides prosecution and conviction data for adults.

Prosecutions

The number of adults prosecuted has declined in the past five years with the fewest adult prosecutions in 1989. This decline is partially due to a decline in misdemeanor prosecutions. In 1985, misdemeanor prosecutions outnumbered felony prosecutions by a ratio of almost 2 to 1. By 1989, however, there were about as many misdemeanor as felony prosecutions (Figure 7).

The number of felony prosecutions increased 37 percent from 7,480 in 1985 to 10,245 in 1989 (Table 9). The greatest increases were for homicide, drug offenses and arson. Homicide prosecutions increased 123 percent from 129 in 1985 to 288 in 1989. Prosecutions for drug offenses increased 75 percent from 2,986 in 1985 to 5,187 in 1989, constituting 51 percent of all felony prosecutions in 1989. Arson prosecutions numbered 23 in 1985 and went to 40 in 1989, an increase of 74 percent. Despite overall increases, felony prosecutions decreased for forcible rape, robbery and larceny. In 1985 there were 180 rape prosecutions compared with 126 in 1989, a 30 percent decrease. Robbery decreased from 897 in 1985 to 810 in 1989 and larceny decreased from 259 to 212 in the same period, declines of 10 percent and 18 percent respectively. While motor vehicle prosecutions increased 34 percent from 1985 to 1988, they decreased 19 percent from 1988 to 1989 (Table 10).

Table 9
Adult Felony and Misdemeanor Prosectuions
Calendar Years 1985–1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Felony	7,480	9,762	11,518	10,939	10,245
Misdemeanor	13,645	12,574	11,599	10,634	10,099
Total	**21,115**	**22,336**	**23,117**	**21,573**	**20,344**

Source: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

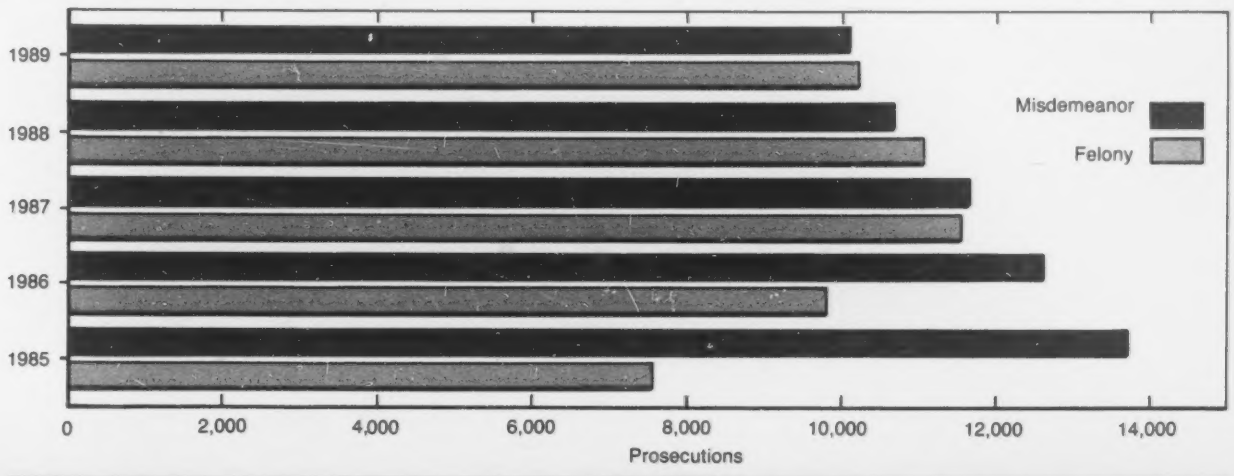
Table 10
Adult Felony Prosectuions by Office
Calendar Years 1985–1989

Offense	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Homicide	129	141	131	196	288
Rape	180	197	132	108	126
Robbery	897	825	735	732	810
Assault	812	845	872	879	836
Burglary	576	525	482	494	517
Larceny	259	244	234	274	212
Auto Theft	677	814	888	908	731
Arson	23	27	27	39	40
Drugs	2,968	5,101	5,845	5,768	5,187
Weapons	127	121	104	115	142
Other	832	922	2,068	1,426	1,356
Total	**7,480**	**9,762**	**11,518**	**10,939**	**10,245**

Source: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Mangement Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 7
Adult Prosecutions, Calendar Years 1985–1989



Convictions

There were fewer convictions in calendar year 1989 than in the previous five years. In 1985, there were 13,188 convictions compared with 12,414 in 1989 — a decrease of 6 percent. As was the case with the number of adult prosecutions, this decline is partially due to a decrease in misdemeanor convictions. Though the number of felony convictions has increased 31 percent since 1985, misdemeanor convictions have fallen 28 percent in the same period (Table 11, Figure 8).

When felony convictions are examined by offense, the number of convictions has decreased for most categories. Most notably, convictions for rape decreased 74 percent, convictions for arson decreased 62 percent and convictions for burglary decreased 39 percent from 1985 to 1989. The overall increase in felony convictions is mostly due to the 66 percent increase in felony drug convictions and the 81 percent in other unspecified felony convictions which include kidnapping, perjury and others.

In 1985, 46 percent (2,250) of all convictions were for drug offenses, while drug offenses accounted for 58 percent (3,740) of all convictions in 1989. Drug offense convictions peaked in 1987, when offenses numbered 4,622 or 66 percent of all convictions (Table 12).

Trends and Issues

Judicial trends from 1985 to 1989 indicate increases in the number of overall felony prosecution and convictions and particularly those for homicide, drug offenses and arson. Prosecutions and convictions for these crimes increased dramatically in this time period. The data also show decreases in overall convictions, misdemeanor convictions prosecutions for rape, robbery and larceny.

The data clearly show that the focus of prosecutorial activity has shifted to drugs over the last five years and that beginning in 1986, the majority of drug cases were prosecuted as felonies rather than misdemeanors.

The shift to felony prosecutions over the last few years has resulted in increased felony convictions, which, in turn, has contributed greatly to sharp rises in admissions to the District's correctional system. Future prison population growth will be greatly affected by recent changes in the number of felony prosecutions and convictions.

Table 11

Felony and Misdemeanor Convictions
Calendar Years 1985–1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Felony	4,942	6,285	7,024	6,280	6,476
Misdemeanor	8,246	6,992	6,518	7,317	5,938
Total	**13,188**	**13,277**	**13,542**	**13,597**	**12,414**

Source: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 12

Adult Felony Convictions by Offense
Calendar Years 1985–1989

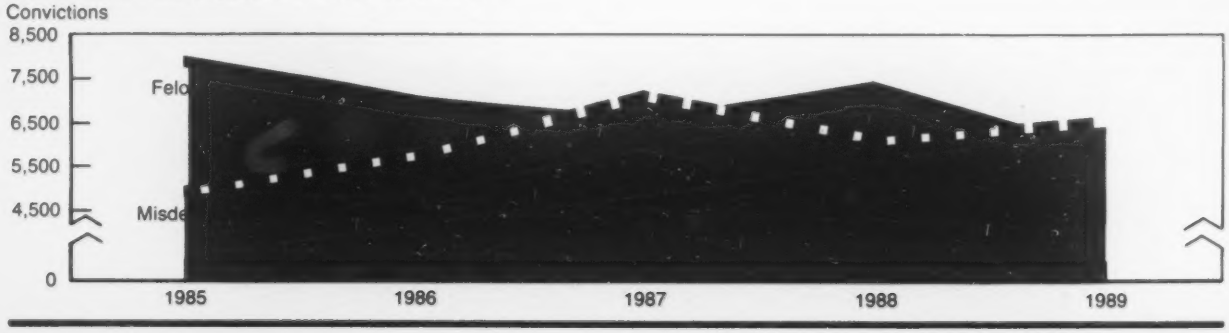
Offense	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Homicide	111	94	69	102	83
Rape	92	55	81	37	24
Robbery	596	444	398	312	379
Assault	402	348	268	230	290
Burglary	326	251	199	191	200
Larceny	234	260	285	273	283
Auto Theft	185	214	322	343	252
Arson	13	6	3	5	5
Drugs	2,250	3,309	4,622	3,732	3,740
Weapons	123	113	114	108	116
Other	610	1,191	663	947	1,104
Total	**4,942**	**6,285**	**7,024**	**6,280**	**6,476**

Source: United States Attorney's Office, Prosecutor Management Information System.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 8

Adult Convictions, Calendar Years 1985–1989



Overview

The District's Department of Corrections is responsible for the administration and operation of a detention facility (jail) and various prisons, community correctional centers and programs. The city's jail is located in the boundaries of the District and is primarily used to house men and women defendants awaiting trial and inmates with sentences of one year or less. The majority of men with longer sentences are housed at minimum, medium and maximum security facilities in Lorton, Virginia on a 3,600-acre site and in Occoquan, Virginia. To help alleviate prison overcrowding, the District also contracts with the Federal Bureau of Prisons to house male inmates at various facilities throughout the country. Women with sentences of more than one year are transferred to the federal prison system and placed at facilities in other states. Since September 1989, women inmates nearing their release date are also placed at a correctional annex established at the Lorton site.

Average Daily Correctional Population

The average population in the District's correctional facilities continues to increase. In 1989 there were 12,076 inmates housed in District, federal and other state facilities, an increase of 44 percent since 1985 when there were 8,368 inmates. The number of inmates serving time in other state facilities doubled between 1988 and 1989 from 407 to 824 inmates. As an alternative to Lorton, more inmates are being placed in halfway houses. Since 1985 there has been a 133 percent increase in this form of sentencing. Between 1988 and 1989 alone, the population of inmates in halfway houses increased 54 percent. While District prisoners housed in Federal prisons has fluctuated over the last five years, there was a 2 percent decrease in this form of incarceration with only 1,982 inmates in 1989 compared with 2,031 in 1985 (Table 13).

Incarceration Rates

Although the District's population is decreasing, the number of people being incarcerated is increasing. The 1989 incarceration rate of 1,947.7 per 100,000 residents is 46 percent higher than the rate of 1,334.8 per 100,000 in 1985. Between 1988 and 1989, the prison population increased 11 percent (Table 14, Figure 9).

Table 13

Average Daily Population of District and Federal Facilities by Facility
Calendar Years 1985-1989

Year	Jail	Lorton	Halfway Houses	Federal Prison	Other State Facilities	Total
1985	1,613	4,299	425	2,031	0	8,368
1986	1,647	4,563	479	2,603	0	9,292
1987	1,679	5,377	577	2,247	0	9,880
1988	1,688	5,978	646	2,050	407	10,769
1989	1,695	6,583	992	1,982	824	12,076

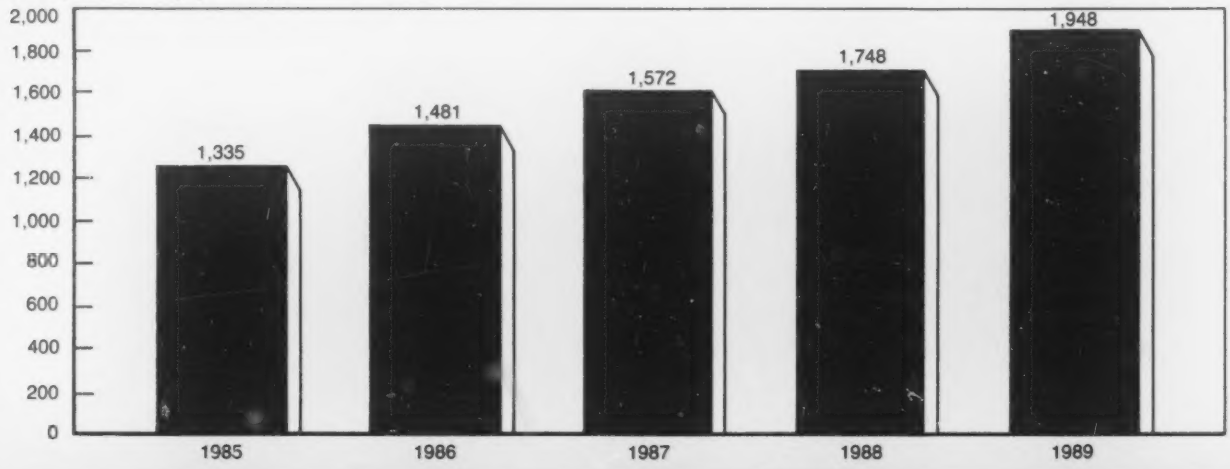
Source: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 9

D.C. Incarceration Rate, Calendar Years 1985–1989

(Rate per 100,000 population)



Offenders Entering Lorton

Of the offenders in Lorton, 50 percent were convicted of either possession or sale of illegal drugs. Although the number of offenders is increasing, the proportion of offenders in Lorton for drug offenses has decreased since 1987 when 60 percent of all offenders were convicted on drug charges. The number of offenders committed to Lorton for violent crmes continues to increase. In 1987, there were 54 prisoners charged with homocide and by 1989, there were 198, an increase of 267 percent. There also have been significant increases in the same period in the number of inmates charged with robbery (90 percent), assault (77 percent) and rape (57 percent). Overall, the data show increases in the number of offenders in all categories, while the proportion of crimes represented in relation to total prison population has for the most part remained unchanged (Table 15).

Trends and Issues

The District's incarcerated population grew 46 percent since 1985. This increase in new commitments continues to reflect the dramatic increases in overall felony prosecutions and specifically homocide and drug prosecutions; and increases in overall felony convictions and felony drug convictions in particular.

Alternatives to incarceration are increasingly being used for the District's sentenced population. Since 1985, there has been a dramatic 133 percent rise in this form of sentencing.

Table 14

D.C. Prisoners and Incarceration Rates
Calendar Years 1985-1989

Year	Number*	Rate/per 100,000
1985	8,368	1,334.8
1986	9,292	1,481.0
1987	9,880	1,572.0
1988	10,871	1,747.7
1989	12,076	1,947.7**

*Includes residents of halfway houses, District inmates held at federal prisons, sentenced inmates at Lorton facilities and at the D.C. Jail, and the District's pretrial and pre-sentenced population.

**This figure based on 1988 population estimate.

Source: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 15

Offenders Entering Lorton
Calendar Years 1987-1989

Charge	1987 Number	1987 Percent	1988 Number	1988 Percent	1989 Number	1989 Percent
Homicide	54	1	103	2	198	3
Robbery	302	7	336	6	575	7
Drugs	2,437	60	3,160	55	3,871	50
Burglary	137	3	193	3	276	4
Assault	198	5	257	5	350	5
Rape	30	1	31	1	47	1
Larceny	143	4	209	4	356	5
Auto Theft	155	4	245	4	255	3
Forgery	55	1	79	1	135	2
Weapons	138	3	188	3	247	3
Sex Offenses	41	1	31	1	91	1
Other Felonies	391	10	910	16	1,346	17
Total	**4,081**	**100***	**5,742**	**100***	**7,747**	**100***

*Percent totals may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Department of Corrections.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Overview

The Board of Parole is an executive agency of the District of Columbia. The five board members and chairperson, who are appointed by the mayor, are supported by 103 employees under the direction of the chairperson.

Parole represents a bridge between incarceration and unconditional release. The board is responsible for determining whether or not offenders should be released on parole; establishing terms and conditions of release; supervising parolees in the community; and determining whether to modify conditions of parole or revoke parole.

Grants and Revocations

More defendants were granted parole during calendar year 1989 than within the previous three years. Although parole grants have steadily increased since 1986, parole revocations have also increased. The number of parole grants rose 61 percent over the number granted in 1986. Correspondingly, revocations rose 50 percent (Table 16).

Trends and Issues

The increase in parole grants is mostly a reflection of an increase in the number of parole hearings and a larger eligibility pool. The increase in parole revocations is in part due to the increased drug use among parolees over the past three years. The parole population may continue to grow in the coming year as a result of sustained prison population increases occurring over the past several years.

Table 16

Parole Grants and Revocations
Calendar Years 1986-1989

Year	Grants	Revocations
1986	1,767	692
1987	2,244	825
1988	2,270	1,060
1989	2,839	1,039

Source: Board of Parole.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Youth involved in delinquent or criminal activity may come to the attention of authorities by being apprehended at the scene of the crime or identified as suspects by witnesses; or reported for incorrigibility or other status offenses by school personnel, family, neighbors or others. The police officer who apprehends the youth may elect to reprimand him if no further action is necessary. Diverting a youth involves referring him to the Commission of Social Services for additional services. If the youth is to be referred to court, the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department is notified.

The Youth Division first takes the youth for initial intake to the District of Columbia Courthouse or the Receiving Home for Children. The youth is, then, either released to the custody of his parents or guardian pending an initial hearing the next day or detained for an initial screening. Initial screenings are conducted by the Superior Court intake staff and involve a review of the youth's social and criminal history, family situation, and circumstances pertaining to the charge. Based on this information, the court staff may release the youth pending his initial hearing. Youth apprehended for homicide, forcible rape, armed robbery, attempts to commit such offenses, first degree burglary and leaving court-ordered secure placement are required to undergo judicial review prior to release from detention.

After initial screening, the probation officer assigned to the case reviews all information gathered during the initial screening, interviews the youth and the parents or guardians when possible, and contacts pertinent members of the community who may provide additional information. The probation officer then delivers a recommendation on whether or not to petition the case to the Office of the Corporation Counsel and prepares a report to be presented at the new referrals hearing. The probation officer's report also provides recommendations for pretrial status, which may include pretrial detention, shelter care, community-based placements, or release to the custody of parents pending trial.

The Assistant Corporation Counsel (ACC) conducts a screening and investigation of all cases recommended to the Superior Court concerning juveniles. The results of these screenings and investigations are considered jointly with the recommendations of Social Services Division (SSD) of the Superior Court before the final decision is made to file the petition with the court. The ACC reviews the detention decision made in cases of juveniles accused of committing serious crimes, and can make a recommendation to waive Juvenile Branch jurisdiction and have the case continue through the adult criminal justice system.

A case may be "no papered" if the SSD and the ACC determine that the case is not suitable for prosecution, whereby the case is closed and the youth is released without further court action. If the decision is made to file the petition, the case is forwarded for either a new referrals hearing or an initial hearing. The ACC may file for a dismissal of petition papers at any time during the proceedings up to the trial.

The new referrals hearing is held before a judge for youth who have been detained pending an initial court appearance. This hearing involves a presentation of the petition and the substance of the charges to the youth, parents, and the attorney; the response to the charges; and the court determination of probable cause that the juvenile committed the offense. If the court determines that there was probable cause, the judge then sets the level of supervision or custody the youth will receive while awaiting a trial date. The judge reviews the recommendation of the SSD and the ACC and considers any previous court involvement in making his determination. If detention is warranted, the court specifies the level of detention or delegates that responsibility to the Department of Human Services (DHS). Youth detained pending trial must be scheduled for trial within a thirty day period.

Youth detained pending trial may be placed in either secure or non-secure settings. Youth held in maximum security are placed at Oak Hill, a facility operated by the DHS. Younger delinquents are held in maximum security, and youth held in medium and minimum security are placed at Oak Hill Annex or the Receiving Home for Children. Other alternatives include community-based shelter homes and home detention programs.

The initial hearing is held within seven days of their arrest for juveniles who were released to the custody of their parents or guardians. If probable cause is determined after a review of evidence by the hearing officer and the ACC, release conditions, a trial date and appointment of counsel are set.

When a case proceeds to trial, the case is heard before a judge. There is no right to jury trial for juveniles in the District of Columbia. If the allegations in the petition are determined to be true, the court orders preparation of an indepth social summary prior to the disposition of the case. If the verdict is acquittal, the juvenile is free from any further supervision of the court.

The pre-disposition investigation is conducted by the SSD. This investigation is the basis for the social summary and may include physical and mental health examinations. The purpose of this investigation is to determine the circumstances influencing the juvenile's behavior in order to arrive at an appropriate decision.

The judgement entered at the disposition includes the plea, the findings, the adjudication, and the dispositional order. Juveniles who are identified by the court as poor probation risks are committed to the Youth Services Administration of DHS and are institutionalized or placed in alternative care.

If the court decides in favor of probation, the youth continues his involvement with the SSD, which provides counseling and supervision for the youth until the court requests a case review or immediate court release.

Overview

Juvenile law enforcement is handled by the Youth Division of the Metropolitan Police Department. Adjudication of juvenile offenders is handled by the Family Division of the District of Columbia Superior Court. Prosecutorial functions are performed by the Juvenile Section of the Criminal Division of the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Legal defense of youth accused or adjudicated in the juvenile court is performed by the Public Defender Service, the Volunteer Attorney's Office, private counsel appointed by the court pursuant to the District of Columbia Court Reform and Criminal Procedure Act of 1970, privately retained defense attorneys and student attorneys from local law schools.

Juvenile Arrests

In 1987, the Metropolitan Police Department modified juvenile arrest reporting procedures to include as arrested juveniles who are released without being charged or referred to court. The 56 percent increase in juvenile arrests between 1986 and 1987 was, in part, a reflection of this change. In 1989, total juvenile arrests numbered 5,925, a 4 percent decrease from 1987. The decrease is most evident in Part I offenses, which decreased 1 percent since 1988, as well as Part II offenses, which declined for the first time since 1981 by 16 percent from 1988 (Tables 17, A-4 and A-6).

Table 17

Juvenile Arrests for Part I and Part II Offenses
Calendar Years 1980-1989

Year	Part I	Part II*	Total
1980	2,453	1,095	3,548
1981	2,428	1,011	3,439
1982	2,228	1,033	3,261
1983	2,250	1,085	3,335
1984	2,051	1,310	3,361
1985	2,443	1,506	3,949
1986	2,141	1,803	3,944
1987**	2,229	3,919	6,148
1988**	2,278	4,349	6,627
1989**	2,253	3,672	5,925

*Part II arrests include fugitives from justice, institutions, and parents.

**Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Since 1985, the number of juveniles arrested for drug offenses has increased dramatically, beginning most notably in 1987. Juvenile drug arrests increased more than 50 percent from 1986 to 1987, but decreased 22 percent from 1987 to 1989. Unlike their adult counterparts, the majority of juvenile drug law violators were arrested for sales (93 percent) as opposed to possession (7 percent) of drugs (Table 18, Figure 10).

Table 18

Juvenile Drug Arrests for Sales and Possession
Calendar Years 1985-1989

Year	Sales	Percent of total	Possession	Percent of total	Total
1985	220	35	410	65	630
1986	279	23	943	77	1,222
1987*	1,550	82	344	18	1,894
1988*	1,657	87	256	13	1,913
1989*	1,368	93	110	7	1,478

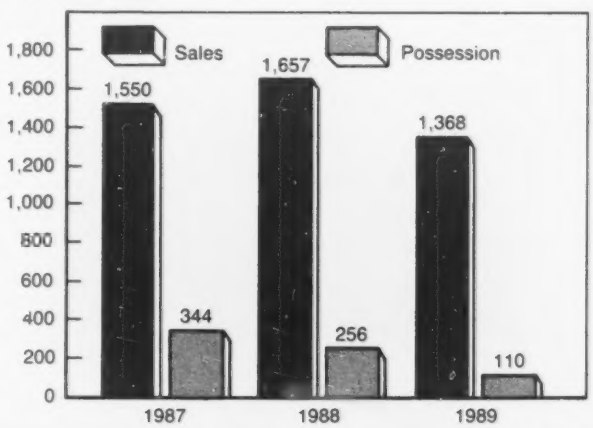
*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Figure 10

Juvenile Drug Arrests
Calendar Years 1987-1989



Of the 1,478 youths arrested for drug offenses, 88 percent were for cocaine-related charges. Cocaine was listed as the drug of possession in 85 percent of all arrests and the drug of sale in 88 percent of all cases. Marijuana was a far second, accounting for only 7 percent of all arrests (Table A-7).

Juvenile Prosecutions

In 1989, there were 4,639 juvenile cases of which 63 percent were petitioned to the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Drug offenses and motor vehicle theft accounted for the majority (42 percent and 21 percent respectively) of the 2,911 cases petitioned (Table 19).

Table 19
Juvenile Cases Petitioned and Not Petitioned by Offense
Calendar Year 1989

Offense	Petitioned	Not Petitioned
Homicide	19	0
Rape	11	5
Robbery	86	59
Assault	265	137
Burglary	80	34
Larceny	26	24
Motor Vehicle Theft	605	676
Arson	6	1
Subtotal	**1,098**	**936**
Drugs	1,224	331
Other Part II	589	458
Total	**2,911**	**1,728**

Source: Office of the Corporation Counsel.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Juvenile Dispositions

Over 2,500 juvenile cases received dispositions in 1989. Forty-four (44) percent of cases in 1989 resulted in guilty findings, a decline of 20 percent from 1985. An increase of 6 percent in the number of dispositions from 1985 to 1989 is primarily due to an increased percentage of dismissed and consent decree dispositions. Dismissed dispositions have increased 30 percent while consent decree dispositions have increased 44 percent (Table 20, Figure 11).

Juvenile Drug Use

Juvenile arrestee urinalysis test results show a decrease in the percent of persons testing positive for one or more drugs from 35 percent (1,239) in 1987 to 23 percent (930) in 1989. As with adults, the sharpest decline was in the percent of juveniles testing positive for PCP which declined from 25 percent (885) in 1987 to 5 percent (186) in 1989. Eighteen (18) percent (737) of all juveniles tested in 1989 indicated the presence of cocaine compared with 22 percent (994) in 1988. Heroin use continues to be minimal among juveniles, representing less than 1 percent of positive tests (Table 21, Figure 12).

Table 20
Juvenile Dispositions
Calendar Years 1985-1989

Year	Guilty	Dismissed	Consent Decree	Total
1985	1,352	819	272	2,443
1986	1,604	1,170	315	3,089
1987	1,730	1,107	352	3,189
1988	1,584	1,042	444	3,070
1989	1,135	1,066	391	2,592

Source: Office of the Corporation Counsel.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table 21
Juvenile Drug Test Results
Calendar Years 1987-1989

Year	Total Tests	Positive Tests	Percent Positive	Heroin	Percent Positive	Cocaine	Percent Positive	PCP	Percent Positive
1987	3,542	1,239	35	21	<1	497	14	885	25
1988	4,449	1,368	31	25	<1	994	22	621	14
1989	3,995	930	23	12	<1	737	18	186	5

Percents based on total number of tests.
Totals include positive tests for amphetamines and methadone.
Categories not mutually exclusive.

Source: Pretrial Services Agency.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Trends and Issues

Total Part I juvenile arrests have shown little variance since 1985, averaging approximately 2,270 per year. Part II juvenile arrests have shown more fluctuation, rising sharply from 1985 to 1988, but decreasing 16 percent from 1988 to 1989. Total juvenile arrests have steadily increased since 1985, but declined slightly from 1988 to 1989. This decline is attributable to fewer drug arrests among juveniles.

The vast majority of juvenile arrests for drug offenses are cocaine-related and for sales rather than possession charges. Drug cases continue to comprise the majority of juvenile prosecutions. Cocaine continues to be the drug of choice among juveniles according to juvenile arrestee urinalysis test results. Data indicate however, that drug use among juvenile arrestees is declining for all drugs. This may portend further declines in juvenile arrests.

Figure 11
Juvenile Dispositions
Calendar Year 1989

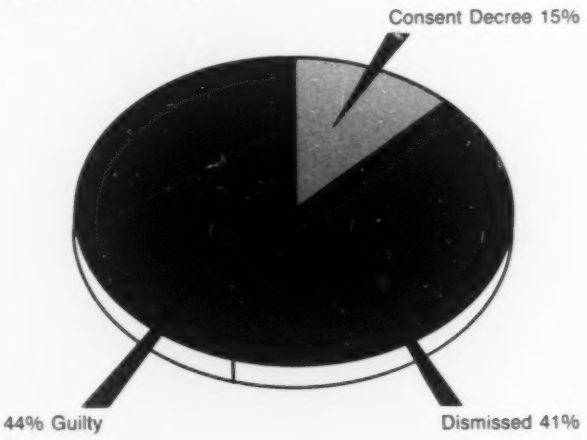
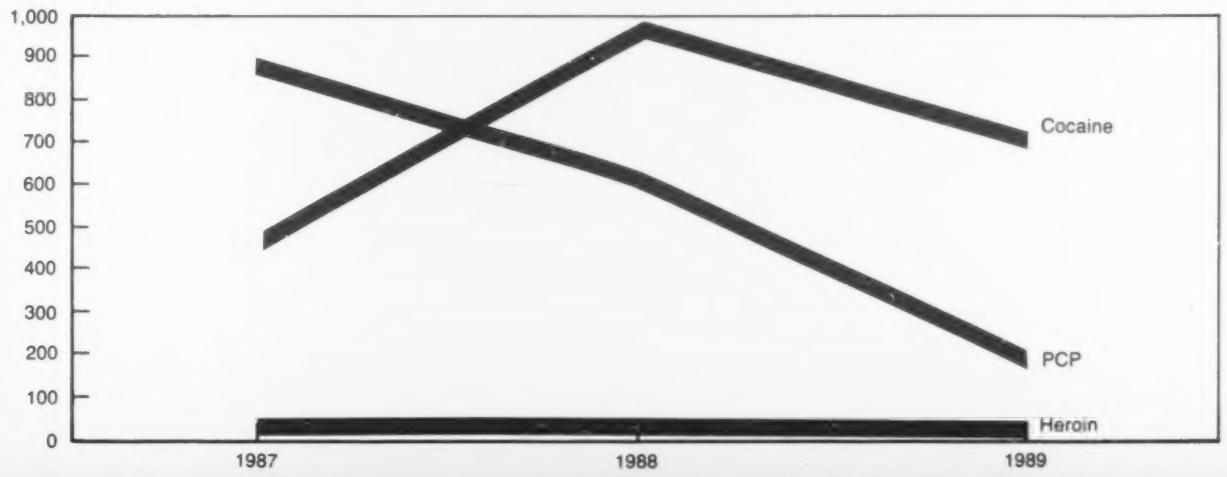


Figure 12
Positive Juvenile Drug Test Results, Calendar Years 1987-1989



Summary

Total expenditures for the District of Columbia government increased 38 percent from fiscal year 1985 to 1989, rising to more than $3.3 billion. Nearly a quarter of the budget is earmarked for public safety and justice. Public safety and justice expenditures increased 43 percent between fiscal year 1985 and 1989. In 1989, 70 percent of the expenditures for public safety and justice was devoted to the Metropolitan Police Department and the Department of Corrections.

The District's crime rate was 10,050 per 100,000 residents in 1989. From 1988 to 1989, Crime Index offenses have increased 1 percent. Violent crime increased 9 percent primarily due to an 18 percent rise in homicide, a 13 percent rise in rape and a 15 percent increase in robbery. Property crime decreased by 1 percent primarily due to a 4 percent decline in burglaries and auto theft.

Total adult arrests in 1989 were the highest in ten years, increasing 34 percent from 1980 to 1989. This increase is primarily due to the 45 percent increase in Part II arrests for the same period.

Within the past five years, total adult arrests have increased 4 percent from 1985 to 1989. Part I adult arrests decreased 2 percent from 1985 to 1989. Part II arrests increased 6 percent in the same period.

In 1989, there was an increase of 4 percent in the number of adult drug arrests since 1985. The majority (62 percent) of drug arrests continue to be for possession of illegal substances. Eight-two (82) percent of all drug arrests are for cocaine-related charges compared with 45 percent in 1985.

Seventy-four (74) percent of persons arrested in 1989 were District residents at the time of their apprehension. Fourteen (14) percent of arrestees indicated Maryland residency and 7 percent indicated Virginia residency.

The percent of adult arrestees testing positive for drug use declined in 1989 for the first time since 1987. Sixty-seven (67) percent of those tested in 1989 tested positive for the presence of one or more drugs compared with 72 percent in 1988. Of arrestees tested, 63 percent tested positive for cocaine. PCP use among adult arrestees sharply declined since 1987 from 43 percent to 17 percent in 1989.

The number of felony prosecutions increased 37 percent from 1985 to 1989. This is a reflection of the 123 percent increase in homicide prosecutions, 75 percent increase in drug offense prosecutions and a 23 percent increase in arson prosecutions. Felony prosecutions decreased 30 percent for rape, 10 percent for robbery and 18 percent for larceny.

There were 6 percent fewer convictions in 1989 than in 1985 due to a decrease in misdemeanor convictions. Though the number of felony convictions has increased 31 percent since 1985, misdemeanor convictions have fallen 28 percent in the same period.

Most notably, convictions for rape decreased 74 percent, convictions for arson decreased 62 percent and convictions for burglary decreased 39 percent from 1985 to 1989. The overall increase in felony convictions is mostly due to the 66 percent increase in felony drug convictions and the 81 percent increase in other unspecified felony convictions.

In 1989, the District's inmate population increased 44 percent compared with 1985. Alternatives to incarceration are increasingly being used with a 133 percent rise in this form of sentencing since 1985. The 1989 incarceration rate of 1,947.7 per 100,000 is 44 percent higher than the 1985 rate.

Of offenders entering Lorton, 50 percent were convicted for drug offenses. Prisoners committed to Lorton for violent crimes continue to rise with a 267 percent increase in those convicted for homicide, a 90 percent increase in robbery convictions, a 77 percent increase in assault convictions and a 57 percent increase in those convicted for rape.

The number of parole grants rose 61 percent since 1986 and parole revocations rose 50 percent in the same period.

In 1989, total juvenile arrests numbered 5,925, a 4 percent decrease from 1987. Part I offenses decreased 1 percent since 1988 and Part II offenses declined for the first time since 1981 by 16 percent from 1988. Juvenile drug arrests increased more than 50 percent from 1986 to 1987, but decreased 22 percent from 1987 to 1989. The majority of juvenile drug law violators were arrested for sales (93 percent) as opposed to possession (7 percent) of drugs. Of the 1,478 youths arrested for drug offenses, 50 percent were for cocaine-related charges.

In 1989, there were 4,639 juvenile cases of which 63 percent were petitioned to the Office of the Corporation Counsel. Drug offenses and motor vehicle theft accounted for the majority (42 percent and 21 percent respectively) of the 2,911 cases petitioned.

Forty-four (44) percent of 2,500 cases receiving dispositions in 1989 resulted in guilty findings, a decline of 11 percent from 1985. The number of dispositions increased 6 percent from 1985 to 1989 primarily due to an increased percentage of dismissed and consent decree dispositions. Dismissed dispositions have increased 30 percent while consent decree dispositions have increased 44 percent.

Juvenile arrestee drug test results show a significant decrease in the percent of persons testing positive for one or more drugs from 1987 to 1989. The sharpest decline was in the percent of juveniles testing positive for PCP from 25 percent (885) in 1987 to 5 percent (186) in 1989. Eighteen (18) percent of all juveniles tested in 1989 indicated the presence of cocaine, a decrease from 22 percent in 1988.

Part I Offenses

1. **Murder and Non-Negligent Manslaughter**
   All willful felonious homicides as distinguished from deaths caused by nelgigence, and excludes attempts to kill, assaults to kill, suicides, accidental deaths, or justifiable homicides. Justifiable homicides are limited to:
   (1) the killing of a felon by a law enforcement officer in the line of duty; and
   (2) the killing of a person in the act of committing a felony by a private citizen.

   Manslaughter by Negligence*
   Any death which the police investigation established was primarily attributable to gross negligence of some individual other than the victim.

2. **Forcible Rape**
   The carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will in the categories of rape by force and attempts of assaults to rape. Excludes statutory offenses (no force used—victim under age of consent).

3. **Robbery**
   Stealing or taking anything of value from the care, custody, or control of a person by force or by violence or by putting in fear, such as strong-arm robbery, stickups, armed robbery, attempts or assaults to rob.

4. **Aggravated Assault**
   Assault with intent to kill or for the purpose of inflicting severe bodily injury by shooting, cutting, stabbing, maiming, poisoning, scalding, or by the use of acids, explosives, or other means. Excludes simple assaults.

5. **Burglary**
   Housebreaking or any breaking or unlawful entry of a structure with the intent to commit a felony or a theft. Includes attempted forcible entry.

6. **Larceny-theft**
   The unlawful taking, carrying, leading or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possessions of another. Thefts of bicycles, automobile accessories, shoflifting, pocket-picking, or any stealing of property or article which is not taken by force and violence or by fraud. Excludes embezzlement, "con" games, forgery, worthless checks, etc.

7. **Motor Vehilce Theft**
   Unlawful taking or attempted theft of a motor vehicle. A motor vehicle is self-propelled and travels on the surface rather than on rails. Specifically excluded from this category are motorboats, construction equipment, airplanes, and farming equipment.

8. **Arson**
   Willful or malicious burning with or without intent to defraud. Includes attempts.

Part II Offenses

1. **Other Assaults (Simple)**
   Assaults which are not of an aggravated nature and where no weapon is used.

2. **Forgery and Counterfeiting**
   Making, altering, uttering or possessing, with intent to defraud, anything false which is made to appear true. Includes attempts.

3. **Fraud**
   Fraudulent conversion and obtaining money or property by false pretenses. Includes bad checks except forgeries and counterfeiting. Also includes larceny by bailee.

4. **Embezzlement**
   Misappropriation or misapplication of money or property entrusted to one's care, custody, or control.

5. **Stolen property; buying, receiving, possessing**
Buying, receiving, and possessing stolen property.

6. **Vandalism**
Willful or malicious destruction, injury, disfigurement, or defacement of property without consent of the owner or person having custody or control.

7. **Weapon; carrying, possessing, etc.**
All violations of regulations or statutes controlling the carrying, using, possessing, furnishing, and manufacturing of deadly weapons or silencers. Includes attempts.

8. **Prostitution and Commercialized Vice**
Sex offenses of a commercialized nature and attempts, such as prostitutes, keeping a bawdy house, procuring or transporting women for immoral purposes.

9. **Sex Offenses**
(Except forcible rape, prostitution, and commercialized vice) Statutory rape, offenses against chastity, common decency, morals, and the like. Includes attempts.

10. **Drug Abuse Violations**
Offenses relating to narcotic drugs, such as unlawful possession, sale, use, growing, and manufcaturing of narcotic drugs.

11. **Gambling**
Promoting, permitting, or engaging in illegal gambling.

12. **Offenses Against the Family and Children**
Nonsupport, neglect, desertion, or abuse of family and children.

13. **Driving Under the Influence**
Driving or operating any motor vehicle or common carrier while drunk or under the influence of liquor or narcotics.

14. **Liquor Laws**
State or local liquor law violations, except "drunkenness" (class 23) and "driving under the influence" (class 21). Excludes federal violations.

15. **Drunkenness**
Drunkenness or intoxication.

16. **Disorderly Conduct**
Breach of the peace.

17. **Vagrancy**
Breach of the peace.

18. **All Other Offenses**
All violations of state or local laws, except classes I-25 and traffic.

19. **Suspicion**
No specific offense, suspect released without formal charges being placed.

20. **Curfew and loitering laws**
Offenses relating to violation of local curfew or loitering ordinances where such laws exist.

21. **Runaway**
Limited to juveniles taken into protective custody under provisions of local statutes.

*While Manslaughter by Negligence is a Part I crime, it is not included in the Crime Index.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Uniform Crime Reports for the United States.

Legal Terms

Accused - A person who has been charged with committing a crime but has not yet been tried.

Acquittal - A decision made by a judge or jury that the accused was not proven guilty of committing the crime.

Appeal - To take a case to a higher court for review or retrial.

Arraignment - The initial court hearing at which the accused is brought before a judge, told the charges against him/her, and asked to enter a plea of guilty or not guilty.

Arrest - To take a person suspected of committing a crime into legal custody so that he/she can be charged and tried for committing the crime.

Bail/Bond - The amount of money set by a judge which allows the accused to go free until the trial. The purpose of bail is to ensure that the accused shows-up at court. The type of bail the accused pays is referred to as bond (see personal recognizance).

Charge - An accusation made against the accused that he/she committed the crime.

Continuance - A delay or postponement of a court hearing to another date or time.

Conviction - A decision made by a judge or jury that the accused is guilty beyond a reasonable doubt of committing the crime for which he/she has been tried.

Court - An agency of the judicial branch of the government with constitutional authority to decide questions of law and disputes brought before it.

Defendant - A person who has been charged with committing a crime and is now on trial (see accused).

Defense Attorney - The lawyer for the defendant/accused.

Dismissal - A decision by a judge ending a criminal case before ordering a trial.

Disposition - The final outcome of a case.

Evidence - Testimony and objects presented in court by the prosecutor and the defense.

Felony - A serious crime punishable by one year or more in a prison and/or a fine. Felonies include crimes such as murder, rape, burglary, and robbery.

Grand Jury - A group of 23 D.C. citizens who hear evidence presented by the prosecutor and decide whether or not there is enough evidence to charge and try the accused.

Guilty - A decision of a judge or a jury in a criminal case that the accused committed the crime with which he/she was charged.

Guilty Plea - A statement by the accused that he/she committed the crime.

Indictment - A written accusation made by a grand jury charging a person with committing a crime.

Investigation - The gathering of evidence by police and prosecutors to prove the accused committed the crime.

Judge - In the District of Columbia, a person appointed by the President of the United States to preside over a court of law.

Jury - A group of citizens who hear the evidence presented in court and decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty.

Misdemeanor - A crime that is less serious than a felony and is punishable by one year or less in jail and/or a fine. Misdemeanors include offenses such a petty theft, most traffic violations, and possession of marijuana.

Mistrial - A trial that ends when the jury cannot decide whether the accused is guilty or not guilty, or a legal procedure is violated.

Motion - An oral or written request to the judge asking the judge to make a decision or take a specific action.

Nolo Contendere - "I will not contest it"; a plea to a crime that does not admit guilt, but has the same result as a guilty plea.

Not Guilty Plea - A statement by the accused denying that he/she committed the crime.

Offender - A person who has been convicted of a crime.

Parole - The supervised release of an offender from jail or prison before the end of his/her sentence.

Papering - The decision made by the prosecutor on whether or not there is enough evidence to file charges against the accused.

Perjury - A lie told while a person is under oath to tell the truth.

Personal Recognizance - The written promise made by the accused to the judge that he/she will return to court when ordered to do so; a frequent form of pre-trial release in criminal cases in D.C.

Plea - A defendant's formal answer in court denying or admitting that he/she committed a crime.

Plea Bargaining - An agreement between the prosecutor and the accused that the accused will plead guilty.

Preliminary Hearing - A hearing to determine if there is enough evidence to hold the accused for a grand jury hearing.

Presentence Report - A report by the Social Services Division of the D.C. Superior Court describing the past behavior, family circumstances, and personality of the accused, as well as specifics about the crime committed. This report helps the judge determine the sentence (see Victim Impact Statement).

Probable Cause - The amount of proof needed by the police, the prosecutors, and the judge to believe that a crime was committed and that the accused committed it.

Probation - A court sentence allowing the accused to go free under the supervision of a probation officer.

Prosecutor - In a criminal case, the lawyer representing the government and the victim; in D.C., an Assistant U.S. Attorney or an Assistant Corporation Counsel.

Public Defender - An attorney employed by the D.C. government to represent defendants who cannot afford to pay for a lawyer.

Restitution - An order from the judge that requires the offender to pay the victim for damaged or stolen property or medical costs.

Sentence - The accused's punishment after being convicted of a crime.

Status Hearings - Court hearings to make sure that both the prosecution and defense are ready for trial.

Subpoena - A written order requiring a person to appear at a certain time to give testimony about the crime.

Suspect - A person who is thought to have committed a crime and is under investigation, but who has not been arrested or charged.

Testimony - Statements made in court by witnesses who are under oath to tell the truth.

Trial - A court proceeding before a judge or a jury at which evidence is presented to decide whether or not the accused committed the crime.

Verdict - The decision of the judge or jury at the end of a trial that the accused is either guilty or not guilty of the crime.

Victim - An individual against whom a crime, or an attempted crime, was committed. The family or close friend of an individual who was murdered.

Victim Impact Statement - A form used by the judge at the time of sentencing that allows victims to describe the physical, emotional, and financial impact of the crime on their lives and families.

Witness - A person who has seen or knows something about the crime. The victim is usually a witness too.

Witness Conference - A discussion between the victim, witness and the attorney to prepare for trial.

Source: Council for Court Excellence.

Table A-1

Crime Rates (per 100,000 population) for U.S. cities with populations >400,000 Calendar Year 1989

City	Population Estimate	Part I* Total	Part I Crime Rate
Atlanta, GA	426,482	88,241	20,690.4
Dallas, TX	996,320	166,451	16,706.6
Fort Worth, TX	430,481	67,538	15,689.0
Saint Louis, MO	405,066	62,082	15,326.4
Seattle, WA	514,398	66,396	12,907.5
Portland, OR	425,788	54,301	12,753.1
Kansas City, MO	440,435	56,028	12,721.0
San Antonio, TX	949,691	120,768	12,716.6
Detroit, MI	1,039,599	125,687	12,090.0
Boston, MA	580,095	70,004	12,067.7
New Orleans, LA	528,589	59,534	11,262.8
Oklahoma City, OK	431,982	48,320	11,185.7
Phoenix, AZ	941,948	102,359	10,866.7
Houston, TX	1,713,499	185,334	10,816.1
Austin, TX	498,907	50,028	10,669.1
El Paso, TX	515,607	54,774	10,623.2
Jacksonville, FL	654,737	68,162	10,410.6
Columbus, OH	572,341	59,491	10,039.4
Washington, DC	620,000**	62,118	10,019.0
New York, NY	7,369,454	712,419	9,667.2
Long Beach, CA	426,025	40,432	9,490.5
San Diego, CA	1,098,639	102,991	9,374.4
Baltimore, MD	763,138	71,373	9,352.6
Los Angeles, CA	3,441,449	319,097	9,272.2
San Francisco, CA	750,964	67,748	9,021.5
Memphis, TN	651,081	57,829	8,882.0
Milwaukee, WI	600,989	52,636	8,759.6
Cleveland, OH	523,906	43,746	8,350.0
Denver, CO	494,589	37,650	7,612.4
Las Vegas, NV	536,148	39,624	7,390.5
Philadelphia, PA	1,652,188	115,860	7,012.5
Nashville, TN	501,398	34,950	6,970.5
Indianapolis, IN	484,056	31,498	6,507.1
Honolulu, HI	848,959	52,909	6,232.2
San Jose, CA	787,964	38,935	4,941.2

Chicago was omitted because forcible rape figures furnished by the state level Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) Program administered by the Illinois Department of State Police were not in accordance with national UCR guidelines.

* Part I totals reflect modified crime index totals which do not include arson.

** Population estimates for 1988.

Source: 1989 Preliminary Annual Release UCR.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-2

Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1989

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
1.0	985	110	875
2.0	967	76	891
3.0	121	8	113
4.0	146	9	137
5.1	319	35	284
5.2	208	9	199
6.0	278	13	277
7.1	151	8	143
7.2	177	7	170
8.1	110	6	104
8.2	71	3	68
9.1	130	8	122
9.2	55	4	51
10.1	468	36	432
10.2	146	14	132
11.0	315	37	278
12.0	225	14	211
13.1	97	4	93
13.2	278	14	264
14.0	176	16	160
15.	112	2	110
16.0	224	20	204
17.0	436	62	374
18.1*	7	3	4
18.3	123	20	103
18.4	231	42	189
19.1	206	29	177
19.2	132	25	107
20.1	219	30	189
20.2	351	43	308
21.1	290	102	188
21.2	221	56	165
22.1	134	46	88
22.2	122	26	96
23.1	109	27	82
23.2	288	31	257
24.0	300	86	214
25.1	164	39	125
25.2	379	103	276
26.0	251	6	245
27.1	340	44	296
27.2	708	123	585
28.0	753	207	546
29.0	301	88	213
30.0	238	52	186

Table A-2 (continued)

Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1989

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
31.0	315	77	238
32.0	380	136	244
33.1	238	74	164
33.2	181	72	109
34.0	820	116	704
35.0	389	62	327
36.0	375	147	228
37.0	391	160	231
38.0	910	106	804
39.0	604	69	535
40.0	880	95	785
41.0	220	25	195
42.1	414	39	375
42.2	475	54	421
43.0	379	69	310
44.0	279	51	228
45.0	216	54	162
46.0	492	156	336
47.0	655	259	396
48.1	287	111	176
48.2	345	90	255
49.1	280	73	207
49.2	362	86	276
50.0	656	142	514
51.0	1,055	164	891
52.1	667	99	568
52.2	403	48	355
53.1	680	76	604
53.2	880	59	821
54.1	880	76	804
54.2	967	70	897
55.1	526	71	455
55.2	428	36	392
56.0	338	41	297
57.1	414	34	380
57.2	191	8	183
58.0	2,563	253	2,310
59.0	614	116	498
60.1	324	34	290
60.2	195	60	135
61.0	412	55	357
62.1	213	14	199
62.2	586	62	524
63.1	203	20	183
63.2*	2	0	2
64.0	318	104	214
65.0	327	35	292
66.0	284	57	227

Table A-2 **(continued)**

Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1989

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
67.0	416	76	340
68.1	128	35	93
68.2	172	38	134
68.4	126	18	108
69.0	342	76	266
70.0	379	65	314
71.0	303	120	183
72.0	902	152	750
73.1*	18	0	18
73.2	492	132	360
73.4	327	155	172
73.8	58	6	52
74.1	232	89	143
74.4	355	190	165
74.5	492	177	315
74.6	140	55	85
74.7	300	129	171
74.8	189	86	103
75.1	647	199	448
75.2	264	85	179
76.1	408	106	302
76.3	409	45	364
76.4	377	82	295
76.5	218	44	174
77.3	305	115	190
77.7	320	123	197
77.8	178	57	121
77.9	165	43	122
78.3	405	153	252
78.4	331	128	203
78.5	428	106	322
78.7	158	48	110
78.8	456	186	270
79.1	324	140	184
79.3	208	58	150
80.1	273	60	213
80.2	387	86	301
81.0	325	52	273
82.0	343	42	301
83.1	374	44	330
83.2	334	53	281
84.1	223	87	136
84.2	407	89	318
85.0	576	134	442
86.0	762	143	619
87.1	184	65	119

Table A-2 (continued)

Reported Violent and Property Crime Index Offenses by Census Tract
Calendar Year 1989

Census Tract	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime	Property Crime
87.2	230	77	153
88.2	287	75	212
88.3	416	79	337
88.4	296	92	204
89.3	162	55	107
89.4	505	117	388
90.1	93	12	81
90.2	527	95	432
91.1	291	71	220
91.2	480	159	321
92.1	122	8	114
92.2	542	158	384
93.1	367	75	292
93.2	297	84	213
94.0	284	58	226
95.1	246	35	211
95.2	229	52	177
95.3	120	12	108
95.5	160	30	130
95.7	41	10	31
95.8	131	24	107
96.1	160	44	116
96.2	82	24	58
96.3	406	96	310
96.4	163	27	136
97.0	416	230	186
98.1	341	189	152
98.2	145	45	100
98.3	169	64	105
98.4	202	89	113
98.5	123	49	74
98.6	369	108	261
98.7	264	94	170
98.8	276	67	209
99.1	154	22	132
99.2	194	45	149
99.3	268	99	169
99.4	214	130	84
99.5	185	70	115
99.6	133	34	99
99.7	189	90	99
Unknown	779	111	668
Total	**62,309**	**12,935**	**49,374**

*May not be entirely representative due to the smallness of the survey block.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-3

Adults Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia Calendar Years 1980-1989

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1980	8,716	3,114	5,602	154	145	1,344	1,471	1,378	3,385	785	54
1981	9,242	3,133	6,109	179	118	1,448	1,388	1,494	3,770	808	37
1982	8,844	2,990	5,854	156	135	1,224	1,475	1,447	3,467	895	45
1983	8,735	2,946	5,789	173	129	1,153	1,491	1,335	3,508	890	56
1984	8,856	2,902	5,954	138	139	1,023	1,602	1,232	3,635	1,035	52
1985	8,995	3,131	5,864	107	136	1,030	1,858	1,475	3,156	1,193	40
1986	9,177	3,001	6,176	127	124	952	1,798	968	3,697	1,480	31
1987	8,275	2,689	5,586	124	97	764	1,704	852	3,354	1,339	41
1988	7,912	2,415	5,497	160	58	715	1,482	825	3,331	1,297	44
1989	8,801	3,008	5,793	271	80	1,093	1,524	967	3,057	1,729	40

Source: Metropolitan Police Department
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table A-4

Reported Offenses, Adult Arrests, and Juvenile Arrests for Part II Offenses by Type of Offense Calendar Year 1989

Offense	Reported Offenses		Adult Arrests		Juvenile Arrests	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Assault	2,620	10	1,077	3	215	6
Forgery	541	2	333	1	18	<1
Fraud	674	3	325	<1	1	<1
Embezzlement	342	1	1	<1	0	0
Stolen Property	267	1	385	1	26	1
Vandalism	6,861	27	325	1	129	4
Weapons	879	3	1,104	3	190	5
Prostitution	1,059	4	1,100	3	9	<1
Sex Offenses	454	2	210	1	23	1
Drug Laws	7,884	31	9,035	25	1,478	40
Gambling	4	<1	221	1	45	<1
Family Offenses	1	<1	12	<1	0	0
Disorderly	1	<1	8,694	24	380	10
Driving While Intoxicated	—	—	2,704	8	1	<1
Fugitive	969	4	4,807	13	767	21
Other	2,964	12	5,410	15	390	11
Total Part II	**25,520**	**100**	**35,743**	**100**	**3,672**	**100**

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-5

Adult Drug Arrests by Charge and Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Sales					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives*	1,587	1,919	2,087	2,049	3,193
Marijuana	527	613	572	441	148
Other**	1,101	2,526	2,638	876	69
Total	**3,215**	**5,058**	**5,297**	**3,366**	**3,410**
Possession					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives	2,389	3,409	3,328	3,892	5,118
Marijuana	1,521	1,653	1,176	728	441
Other	1,524	1,938	1,265	519	66
Total	**5,434**	**7,000**	**5,769**	**5,139**	**5,625**

*Heroin, morphine and codeine.
**Includes synthetics such as Demerol and methadone and other narcotic drugs such as barbiturates and benzedrine.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-6

Juveniles Arrested for Crime Index Offenses in the District of Columbia
Calendar Years 1980-1989

Year	Crime Index Total	Violent Crime Total	Property Crime Total	Homicide	Forcible Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assault	Burglary	Larceny-Theft	Motor Vehicle Theft	Arson
1980	2,453	721	1,732	8	17	478	218	577	807	340	8
1981	2,428	720	1,708	12	18	462	228	572	768	360	8
1982	2,228	669	1,559	5	7	457	200	503	724	318	14
1983	2,250	655	1,595	3	15	434	203	515	648	419	13
1984	2,051	650	1,401	4	20	388	238	384	512	497	8
1985	2,443	986	1,457	11	13	233	518	374	343	725	15
1986	2,141	580	1,561	8	19	279	274	243	296	1,015	7
1987	2,229	562	1,667	9	14	220	319	197	333	1,133	4
1988	2,278	499	1,779	26	11	179	283	122	235	1,414	8
1989	2,253	612	1,641	63	23	171	355	123	216	1,294	8

Source: Metropolitan Police Department

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis

Table A-7

Juvenile Drug Arrests by Charge and Type of Drug
Calendar Years 1985-1989

	1985	1986	1987*	1988*	1989*
Sales					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives**	61	190	607	1,306	1,215
Marijuana	156	67	95	65	89
Other***	3	22	848	286	64
Total	**220**	**279**	**1,550**	**1,657**	**1,368**
Possession					
Opium/Cocaine and Derivatives	86	106	103	150	95
Marijuana	322	791	130	33	0
Other	2	46	111	73	15
Total	**410**	**943**	**344**	**256**	**110**

*Includes juveniles released without being charged or referred to court.
**Heroin, morphine and codeine.
***Includes synthetics such as Demerol and methadone and other narcotic drugs such as barbiturates and benzedrine.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-8

Homicide Motive
Calendar Years 1987-1989

Motive	1987		1988		1989	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
Drugs	103	46	197	53	225	52
Robbery	17	8	31	8	26	6
Domestic	29	13	30	8	36	8
Argument	27	12	56	15	44	10
Rape	1	<1	5	1	3	1
Burglary	1	<1	7	2	3	1
Police Shooting	6	3	4	1	4	1
Other	13	6	16	4	20	5
Unknown	28	12	23	6	69	16
Total	**225**		**369**		**434**	

*Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-9

Method of Homicide
Calendar Years 1985-1989

Method	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
Guns	91	61	107	55	137	61	266	72	333	77
Knives/Sharp Instrument	36	24	38	20	46	20	46	13	57	13
Blunt force instrument	7	5	6	3	3	1	4	1	29	7
Other	8	5	37	19	20	9	27	7	11	3
Unknown	6	4	6	3	19	8	26	7	0	0
Total	**148**		**194**		**225**		**369**		**430**	

*Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-10

Method of Assault
Calendar Years 1985-1989

Method	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
Guns	1,032	23	988	24	1,346	27	1,796	32	2,033	35
Knives/sharp instrument	1,458	33	1,431	34	1,438	28	1,467	26	1,363	24
Hands/fists	189	4	155	4	256	5	283	5	249	4
Blunt force instrument	806	18	740	18	955	19	1,184	21	1,106	19
Other	860	19	771	18	872	17	626	11	822	14
Unknown	112	3	96	2	217	4	334	6	204	4
Total	**4,457**		**4,181**		**5,084**		**5,690**		**5,777**	

*Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-11

Race and Gender of Homicide Victims,
Calendar Years 1985-1989

Race/Gender	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*	#	%*
Black male	102	69	136	70	165	73	283	77	358	83
Black female	25	17	29	15	35	16	50	14	36	8
White male	9	6	15	8	12	5	18	5	16	4
White female	5	3	6	3	2	1	4	1	7	2
Unknown/other	7	5	8	4	11	5	14	4	13	3
Total	**148**		**194**		**225**		**369**		**434**	

*Percentages may not equal 100 due to rounding.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-12
Race and Gender of Homicide Assailants
Calendar Years 1985–1989

Race/Gender	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Black male	89	79	112	84	114	86	171	90	295	89
Black female	18	16	13	10	13	10	13	7	24	7
White male	2	2	3	2	2	2	4	2	12	4
White female	0	0	1	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown/Other	3	3	4	3	3	2	2	1	0	0
Total	**112**	**100**	**133**	**100**	**132**	**100**	**190**	**100**	**331**	**100**

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-13
Age of Homicide Victims
Calendar Years 1985–1989

Age	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
17 & under	18	12	12	6	14	6	22	6	30	7
18-20	13	9	11	6	15	7	36	10	47	11
21-22	18	12	14	7	21	9	16	4	14	3
23-24	6	4	18	9	8	4	23	6	33	8
25-29	24	16	32	16	40	18	50	14	56	13
30-34	21	14	28	14	18	8	39	11	64	15
35-39	12	8	22	11	17	8	20	5	30	7
40-44	18	12	11	6	10	4	15	4	13	3
45-49	5	3	12	6	1	<1	9	2	13	3
50 +	13	9	14	7	10	4	16	4	14	3
Unknown	12	8	20	10	71	32	123	33	120	28
Total	**148**	**100**	**194**	**100**	**225**	**100**	**369**	**100**	**434***	**100**

*Total includes justifiable homicides.

Source: Metropolitan Police Department
Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-14

Age of Homicide Assailants
Calendar Years 1985-1989

Age	1985		1986		1987		1988		1989	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
17 & under	15	12	8	6	9	7	26	14	63	19
18-20	20	16	20	15	17	3	44	24	78	23
21-22	13	11	10	7	12	9	17	10	32	10
23-24	5	4	13	10	16	12	28	15	28	8
25-29	22	18	29	21	29	22	28	15	38	11
30-34	17	14	15	11	17	13	20	11	15	5
35-39	11	9	17	13	10	8	6	3	19	6
40-44	3	2	10	7	7	5	10	5	13	4
45-49	4	3	3	2	5	4	3	2	2	<1
50 +	7	6	7	5	8	6	4	2	2	<1
Unknown	5	4	2	1	3	2	0	0	[illegible]	13
Total	**122**	**100**	**135**	**100**	**133**	**100**	**186**	**100**	[illegible]	**100**

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

Table A-15

Total Arrests in the District of Columbia
Calendar Years 1980–1989

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Homicide	162	191	161	176	142
Rape	162	136	142	144	159
Robbery	1,822	1,910	1,681	1,587	1,411
Assault	1,689	1,616	1,675	1,694	1,840
Burglary	1,955	2,066	1,950	1,850	1,616
Larceny	4,192	4,538	4,191	4,156	4,147
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,125	1,168	1,213	1,309	1,532
Arson	62	45	59	69	60
Subtotal	**11,169**	**11,670**	**11,072**	**10,985**	**10,905**
Drugs	4,556	6,408	6,871	8,061	8,462
Other Part II	21,155	20,785	22,578	24,089	23,904
Total	**36,880**	**38,863**	**40,521**	**43,135**	**43,271**

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Homicide	122	135	133	186	334
Rape	158	143	111	69	103
Robbery	1,461	1,231	984	894	1,264
Assault	2,376	2,072	2,032	1,765	1,919
Burglary	1,849	1,211	1,049	947	1,090
Larceny	3,499	3,993	3,687	3,566	3,273
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,918	2,495	2,472	2,711	3,023
Arson	55	38	45	52	48
Subtotal	**11,438**	**11,318**	**10,504**	**10,190**	**11,054**
Drugs	9,272	13,280	12,960	10,418	10,513
Other Part II	25,882	23,400	26,129	21,932	28,902
Total	**46,592**	**47,998**	**49,593**	**42,540**	**50,469**

Source: Metropolitan Police Department.

Prepared by: Office of Criminal Justice Plans and Analysis.

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